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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

BORN IN THE PURPLE.

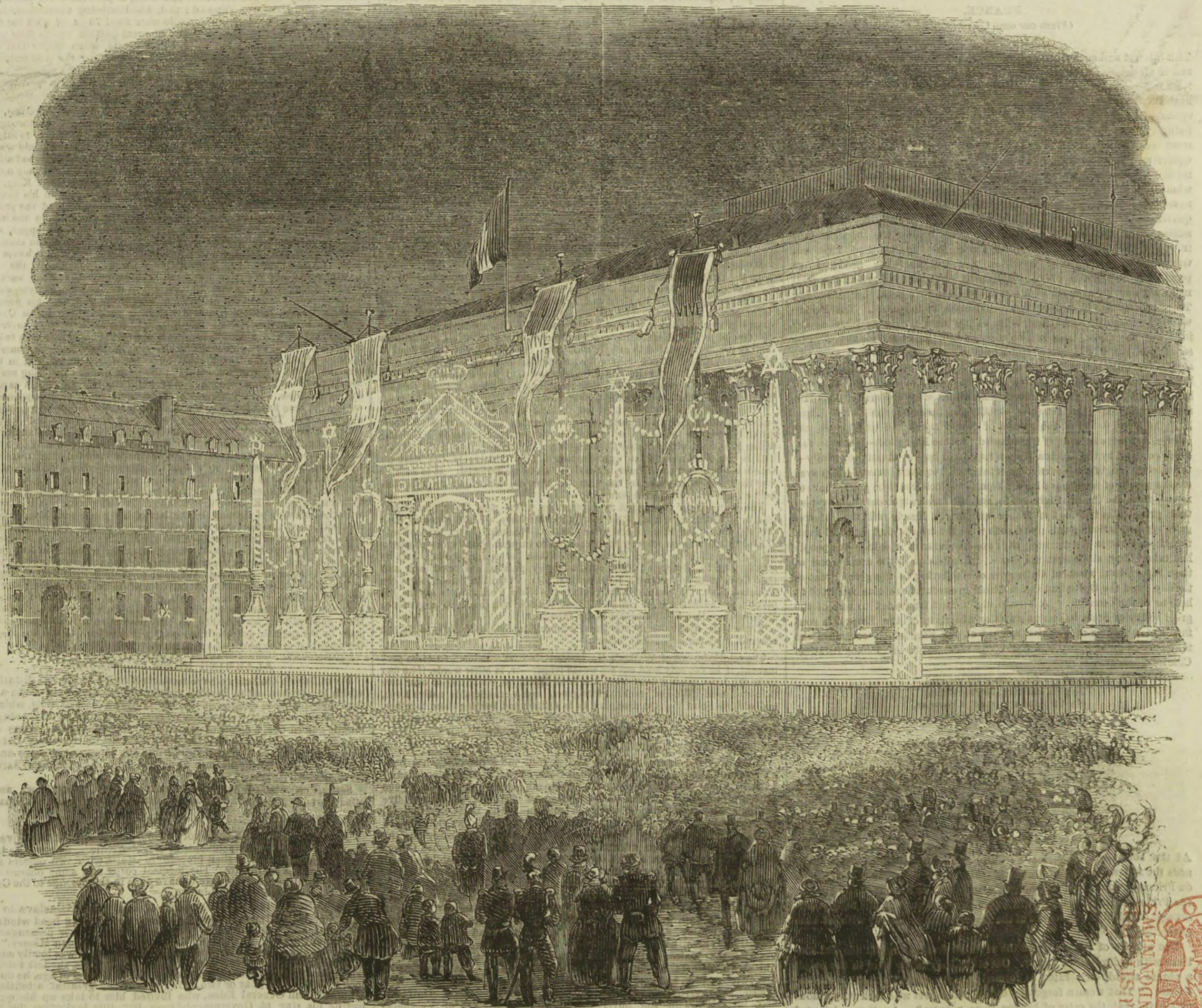
THE fondest hopes of the most remarkable man of the age and the wishes of a great and generous people have been gratified. An heir has been born to the house of Napoleon. The dynasty of the Bonapartes has been strengthened by the birth of a fourth inheritor of the name. Salvos of artillery have thundered forth the welcome tidings to every part of France; and every part of Europe has responded with sympathy. It is not France alone that is interested in so auspicious a birth. The fortunes of the world may be influenced by it. When France moves it is impossible for Europe to be still. When her mighty heart is stirred, there is danger abroad. When she is quiescent, her neighbours may "sit down in the shadow of their fig-trees," and be at rest. Whatever gives, or tends to give, stability to her government and institutions imparts stability to the thrones and systems of the Continental Monarchies. Free and despotic States alike feel the impulse; the free States, because the French Empire is born of Revolutions, and expresses the popular will;

despotic States, because Despotism cannot but see in the person of the Third Napoleon the strong hand that has known how to curb the licentiousness of popular passion; to subordinate wild impulse to law and order; "to wield the fierce democracy" as the warrior wields his sword—an instrument, not a master; and the calm, resolute, indomitable will which betokens greatness in its possessor, and which has not only inherited but achieved it by every quality that combines to form the statesmen, the lawgiver, and the hero.

We need not dwell upon the purely domestic incidents of the event, or dilate upon the sympathy with which the brightest eyes in Christendom have glistened on behalf of the Empress Eugenie—a woman who is, perhaps, the fairest and brightest, and who is certainly the most interesting mother of her time. Although the personal and private incidents of her story are among the greatest of the charms which encircle her name and character, and which have created her own popularity and increased that of her Imperial husband, there is no necessity at such a time to recall them. Such considerations speak for themselves, and require

no aid from the pens and tongues of politicians to impress them on the popular heart. They appeal to deeper sentiments than are influenced by policy; and move with equal force the imagination and the feelings of mankind.

But on the national and international character of the event so ardently desired, and so auspiciously consummated, it becomes the journalists of all civilised countries to express their opinions. No State is likely, as far as present appearances go, to be uninfluenced by it. All friends of the peace and progress of Europe must hope, whatever their personal feelings may be towards Napoleon III., that this child, "born in the purple," may live and thrive; that the amiable Empress may be spared to give to France many more such pledges for the permanence of the Napoleonic dynasty; and that France, spared from the constant dread of revolution, may have leisure to prosper. Whatever there may be of harsh and arbitrary in the rule of Napoleon III.;—whatever there may be in his system of government, which grates upon the feelings of enlightened Frenchmen, or of the sincere friends of popular liberty in Great Britain and other free countries, will be



ILLUMINATION OF THE BOURSE, AT PARIS, IN HONOUR OF THE BIRTH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—(SEE PAGE 298.)



relaxed and removed in proportion as his throne is secured. No man, we believe, feels more strongly than the Emperor himself the exceptional character of the policy which circumstances forced him to adopt with reference to public opinion and its manifestations in France; and no man is more convinced of the desirability and necessity of allowing the institutions which his strong hand has given to the country to expand in conformity with the national sentiment. Development is the law of life, among nations as well as among individuals; and it is because the birth of an heir to Napoleon gives security to his throne—the only thing that was wanting to inspire the French with confidence in the future—that the friends of Freedom welcome the new-comer as a pledge that this development will take its natural course, and that France, under the dynasty of its choice, will become both free and happy.

We shall not add to the number of those who indulge in ill-omens, and who remind the world that since the days of Louis XIV. no son of France born in the purple has ever succeeded to his father's throne. Such croakings are out of time, and out of place. There are persons of so lugubrious a disposition that at the most joyous of weddings they will remind the eager bridegroom that women are often fickle; that, fickle or unfickle, they are doomed to die; and that all human happiness is empty and transitory. There are people who, when a son is born to a fond couple, will draw a long face, and hope it may escape from the measles or the small-pox, and turn out a blessing, not a curse, to its parents. Such persons are as unwise as they are disagreeable. The people of France and England have no fellow-feeling with such bores;—bores who, if they be not pedants, are something worse. They prefer to look for favourable omens in the birth of Napoleon IV.; to think that the Imperial infant is destined to break the charm of ill-luck; to hope that his illustrious father may be spared till long after the child shall have reached maturity, and that the child himself, with many brothers and sisters around him, may be spared to increase the greatness of the name which he has inherited, and to govern France in equity and splendour. If good omens are wanting, let them be found in the circumstance that the child comes into the world amid the prayers of Europe for the stable and honourable peace which France, in conjunction with Great Britain, has, by courage and wisdom, succeeded in wresting from the unwilling hands of the aggressive Power that wantonly and wickedly disturbed it. Napoleon III. inaugurated his reign with the emphatic words, "The Empire is Peace." The birth of Napoleon IV. is of happy augury to realise the anticipation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE interest and curiosity attached to the birth of the Imperial Prince, and to all details thereunto belonging, is little diminished. Besides the real facts relating to the event, a thousand rumours, as absurd as impossible, have been circulated—a thousand anecdotes of the most ridiculous nature spread—in order to feed a public greedy of intelligence on the subject. On Saturday so intense was the excitement that the publication of the statement that the settlement of the fifth point had been agreed upon in the Conference, and that little more was now requisite than the final proclamation of the peace, obtained comparatively little attention. During the whole day a dense crowd surrounded the Tuileries, and in the churches numerous private prayers were offered up for her Majesty's safe and happy deliverance. The Empress's sufferings were protracted but intermittent, and it was but a short time before the birth of the infant that she ceased to walk about the apartment. The entrance of the officers of State in the last half-hour produced so painful an impression on her Majesty as somewhat to retard the final moment, and induced her as much as possible to conceal her sufferings. The Emperor was intensely affected, especially at this crisis. The Prince—who is a remarkably fine child, being at his birth nearly as large as the infant of the nurse, who is two months old, continues to thrive most satisfactorily. The Emperor and Empress have announced that they will accept the office of godfather and godmother to every legitimate child born in France on the auspicious day that has thus crowned their own hopes. On Sunday evening the illuminations were unusually abundant and magnificent. The Tuileries, the Elysée, the Sénat, the Corps Legislatif, the Hôtel de Ville, the towers of Notre Dame and St. Jacques, the Bourse, &c., were splendidly illuminated. All the Embassies—the hotel formerly occupied by the Russian Minister, and still kept by Russia, especially—the chief thoroughfares—even some of the least-frequented streets—displayed similar marks of rejoicings; hardly a public vehicle could be got for love or money from the time twilight set in, and the *remises* (job carriages) raised their prices from two to five francs an hour. Nearly all the theatres gave representations gratis; and such were the crowds that attended them that from eight in the morning till two—the hour of opening—the people had taken their stations at the doors. In addition to the usual pieces of their répertoirs, most of them gave one referring to the great event of the day; and the Opéra and Opéra Comique executed cantatas composed in honour of the occasion. A certain diplomatist forwarded to one of the great bodies of State in session awaiting the news of the Empress's confinement a volume of Voltaire, marked at the page which contained the following singular apropos in the verses addressed to the Prince Palatine, Charles Theodore:—

Est-ce une fille, est-ce un garçon?
Je n'en sais rien, la Providence
Ne dit point son secret à l'avance,
Et ne nous rend jamais raison.

* * * * *
S'il nous donne un prince, tant mieux
Pour tout l'Etat et pour son père;
Surtout s'il a son caractère
C'est le plus beau présent des cieux!

Si d'une fille il nous régale
Tant mieux encore! C'est un bonheur:
En grâce, en beauté, en douceur
Je la crois à sa mère égale.

At the bottom of the verses Voltaire, in sending them to the Palatine, adds the following line:—"Puisse la paix servir d'époque à la naissance du Prince qu'on attend!" A rumour states that, in honour of the birth of the Prince, titles of nobility will be conferred on such of the highest personages attached to the service of the Government as are yet without such distinction.

The attacks of the clergy on the style of dress at present adopted continue with undiminished vigour. One of the body lately cited in the pulpit a phrase already celebrated as formerly employed under similar circumstances; "That women forgot, in loading themselves with such voluminous garments, that the gates of heaven were narrow." Another celebrated

preacher, whose ardour and courage in signalling and condemning the prominent vices of modern society is constant and unabating, has also preached a most energetic sermon against that peculiar breach of morality which, more than all others, tends to ruin the peace and respectability of families, and in which the young men of this corrupt society find a glory in a crime.

It is reported that the Curé of the Madeleine, the celebrated Abbé Daguerre (who commenced his career as a soldier), is to be appointed to the Bishopric of Amiens; others assert that the choice may fall on the Abbé Caire. It is expected that a law of regency will be very soon enacted, by which the Empress will be declared Regent, assisted by a Council composed of the Princes of the Imperial family and the chief functionaries of State.

Monsieur de la Tour d'Auvergne, the bearer of the autograph letter of the Emperor to request the Pope's consent to become the godfather of the Prince Imperial, also presented to the Pontiff the copy of the "Imitation de Jésus Christ" destined for him. The volume, splendidly illuminated and magnificently bound, was contained in a case embroidered by the hands of the Empress and her Ladies of Honour.

The reports relative to the activity of the measures about to be adopted for the colonisation and advancement of Algeria assume every day greater consistence. It is said that, among other plans, there exists one of furnishing the means of emigration to 50,000 Chinese, for the purpose of cultivating cotton, and mulberry-trees for the benefit of the silk trade. It is the intention of the Emperor to visit Algeria in the course of the present year, in order to form his own opinion as to its necessities and capabilities. On his return he proposes to go to Corsica, with a view to see what may be done to benefit the birthplace of his family, and, at the same time, to utilise its resources for France.

A work of unusual interest is attracting public attention at present: this is "Histoire de Montempois," by the Vicomte de Beaumont-Vassy. The period chosen by the historian extends from 1830 to 1851. The task, which presented momentous and serious difficulties, has been performed with a skill, a tact, an impartiality, and an interest that are really remarkable: the most delicate points are so treated that important disclosures are made without in any way wounding the susceptibilities of the Government, the public, or the individuals mentioned, and a quantity of most valuable information is very agreeably conveyed.

Grand news for the would-be Ninons of the present century! A collector of autographs has discovered a letter from Fortunio Liceti, the celebrated Italian physician of the seventeenth century, addressed to Ninon de L'Enclos, containing the receipt of a cosmetic, the *rujada del viso*, which is said to explain the secret of her preserving, till seventy, the charms that distinguished her youth.

One of the principal successes of the moment is the new drama of M. E. Plouvier, at the Porte St. Martin, "Le Sang Mêlé." It is full of passion and interest, and contains much novelty of plan and treatment.

THE ARMISTICE IN THE CRIMEA.

A despatch received by Lord Panmure from Sir W. Codrington, under date March 15th, announced that the armistice had been signed by the Allied Generals, and that the exchange of documents would take place on the 16th.

This is the only news of any importance from the East. The Vienna papers contain telegraphic despatches from Constantinople, dated the 10th and 13th inst., which state that Omer Pacha had arrived at Constantinople; that there is great mortality among the French in the Crimea; that the fortifications of Nicolai are being strengthened; and that General Lüders has ordered all officers on furlough at Odessa to return.

THE FLYING SQUADRON IN THE BALTIC.

The British steam-sloop *Samson*, 6 guns, arrived at Hamburg on Tuesday from the flying squadron, with despatches from Commodore Watson. The vessels, in their cruise up the Baltic, had found much floating ice along the coasts, and the cold was very severe. With respect to any Russian ships of war having been seen at any time moving about the Gulf of Finland or the Baltic Sea, such a thing had been impossible, even had they wished to do so, on account of the great masses of ice seen on all parts of the coast.

AMERICA.

The mail steam-ship *Asia*, which left New York on the 5th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday. No intelligence of the *Pacific* steamer had been received.

The Washington correspondence in the *New York Herald*, in a letter dated March 2, says that "Mr. Crampton has written a note to the editor of the *National Intelligencer*, stating that he was not instructed by Lord Clarendon to submit a proposition to arbitrate the Central American question, but only to inform Mr. Marcy that such a proposition had been made to Mr. Buchanan."

In the United States' Senate, on the 3rd inst., after some remarks by General Cass, relative to the assertion made by Lord Clarendon, that the understanding between England and France was perfect in relation to all parts of the world, the bill authorising the construction of ten steam sloops-of-war was taken up and finally passed. These vessels are to cost 507,000 dollars each, including machinery and equipment. Two million dollars are appropriated to start with. The Senate on the 4th passed a bill appropriating 80,000 dollars for new fortifications at Galveston.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention and the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention have assembled, and show a preference for Mr. Buchanan as their candidate for the presidency.

William O'Brien has been arrested in New York on a charge of having enlisted twenty men in Philadelphia and bringing them on to New York for enlistment in the army of General Walker at Nicaragua. He was taken before a United States' Commissioner in Philadelphia, and held to bail in 2000 dollars for an examination. This O'Brien is the man on whose information the Kinney expeditionists were arrested. It is said he was formerly a captain in the army in Mexico, and that he has also held a high position in the navy.

The news from Nicaragua is interesting. The new Government has issued a decree annexing the Mosquito territory. The *Panama Star* reports that "the French are after General Walker." The man-of-war *L'Embuscade* was on its way to Nicaragua to inquire about some property of French subjects which Walker had taken as a forced loan. It is added, that in Nicaragua itself revolutionary parties are organised, and that Costa Rica is sending a force against him. "On the whole," says the *Panama Star*, "notwithstanding what the New York papers say in his favour, we adhere to our old belief that Walker will have to slope from Nicaragua or lose his life before many months."

From San Juan del Norte the *Panama Star* has a slightly different account. Its correspondent writes:—

The establishment of Walker's Government is considered certain to be permanent, if he can only hold out six weeks longer—or, in other words, if he can resist the force coming down upon him from Honduras, consisting of over five thousand men. Walker has 1200 foreigners, and a considerable native force, and with the most vigilant discipline he is drilling and keeping them together. No one who goes to Granada without a special permit previously given ever returns. He presses them all into the ranks of his forces.

ANNEXATION OF OUDE.

A territory the size of Scotland, and a third more populous, has been transferred from a native to the British Government without bloodshed or a blow. Oude, the fairest province of Bengal, covers an area of 24,000 square miles, and contains a population of between three and five millions, with a revenue of nearly a million. The Resident, General Outram, having spent some time with Lord Dalhousie, at Calcutta, in January, left on the 25th of that month for Lucknow, to carry out the policy with the execution of which he was intrusted. He reached Cawnpore on the 28th, where a force of 12,000 men had been established, and a bridge of boats constructed to convey them across the river. On the following day orders were issued for two brigades to proceed to Lucknow. The first, commanded by Colonel Wheeler, consisted of her Majesty's 52nd, two batteries with guns, the 1st Light Cavalry, and 18th and 73rd Native Infantry. The second, of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, a battery of artillery, and the 22nd and 41st Native Infantry. These, having proceeded to the capital, were in readiness to overawe the malcontents, should any such present themselves, or to put down disturbance should it threaten to appear. But the King of his own accord had on their approach dismantled his guns, disarmed the garrison, and shut up the palace. General Outram's first interview with the Sovereign occurred on the 4th of February, when, accompanied by Captain Hayes and Captain Weston, members of

the mission, his Majesty was urged to sign a deed of abdication. This he positively refused, saying that he would appeal to England, and go in person to London. Upon this General Outram issued a proclamation deposing his Majesty. The General then ordered the Minister to bring to the Residency all the chief officers of State. About midday the following attended:—The Minister, Ally Nucky Khan; the Revenue Minister, Rajah Bal Kissen; the Custom-house Darogah, Shuri-ood-Dowlah; the City Kotwal; and all other officers of the different branches of administration. The Resident ordered the Revenue Minister to give in the whole accounts of amount of revenue and the details of Purgunnahs, which was at once commenced upon. The Kotwal was directed to furnish the list of Thannahs to Captain Weston, which he did. The Resident then placed guards from Captain Magness's regiment over the office of the Revenue Minister and Custom-house, directing that all should be allowed to go on as usual, but that no money nor papers were to be taken away. The King has sent a circular to all zemindars and amils, informing them that the Company have taken charge of the kingdom, and directing them to pay all rent to the officer sent by the Resident to collect it, and ordering them to offer no opposition. The King had closed the palace gates, and declared that he would never sign the razeenamah. An allowance has been appointed him of £150,000 a year.

According to the *Bombay Times*, the future administration will be conducted under General Outram, as Chief Commissioner, with four commissioners, Mr. Wingfield and Mr. Christian, of the civil service, and Colonel Goldney and Major Banks, of the Bengal army. Mr. Cooper, deputy secretary to Government, is to be secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and Captain Hayes military secretary.

THE SANTHAL REBELLION RENEWED.

The accounts brought by the present Overland Mail represent the Santals as again ravaging and plundering their district. A letter from Bhagalpore of the 25th January says:—

A report has just been received that Sujarampore has been burnt—that is, the Bungalow; and that the Santals were on the move for Deagong.

Before their attack on Sujarampore the Santals had located themselves at Koomree, belonging to the Ghatwals of Tehlea Mohwas, and were levying black mail from all the neighbouring villages.

A letter from Calcutta, dated February 8, says:—

A body of Santals, hitherto quiet, and residing as far north as the boundary of Monghyr, suddenly broke out, plundered one place, threatened another, and announced themselves masters of the country. The new Commissioner, an active man, behaved with decision. Captain Fagan, with a party of the Hill Rangers, was instantly dispatched in pursuit, and fortunately came up with them. The skirmish was short; but the Santals, for a wonder, stood fire, and thirty-one of their number were left upon the ground. The rest fled, and the movement may possibly be suppressed.

PERSIAN INTERVENTION IN HERAT.

By the Overland Mail we are informed that a Persian army was marching on Herat. This intelligence is interesting in connection with our alliance, offensive and defensive, with Dost Mahomed. The movement on Herat must be intended either to support or to destroy the Suddozye Prince Mohammed Yusuf, who three months ago recovered the city by the aid of a Persian force, and professed to hold it as the vassal of Teheran. It is said that the Prince finds himself strong enough to throw off his Persian allegiance and set up for himself; and, if so, of course it is not oaths or obligations that will bind him. But his defection would place him between two fires, for he can expect nothing but hostility at Cabul; and it is more probable, therefore, that it is in support of its puppet that the Persian Court has dispatched an army to Herat.

THE AFRICAN MAILS.—SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT CAPE COAST CASTLE.

By the *Gambia*, which left Cape Coast Castle on the 14th ult., we learn that a serious collision had taken place between the two parties into which the place is divided. About thirty men were killed and seventy wounded. The military did not interfere, but were kept within the castle, under arms. The King was deposed; and, his life being threatened, he took refuge in the fort. The townspeople were fined 70 oz. of gold for the disturbance, which they at once paid. A great palaver was to take place on the 15th of February, at Cape Coast Castle, when Major Ord was to address the traders and others interested regarding the poll-tax. Great numbers of the native chiefs and their retainers were assembling in the town. The following account of the affair is from a private correspondent:—

Major Ord, her Majesty's Royal Commissioner for the Gold Coast, having arrived here from England, the various quarters of the town, through their chiefs and head men, waited on the Major to ask his permission to salute him on the 22nd of January; the day was agreed upon, and the salute was made by five companies out of the six into which the town is divided, and all passed satisfactorily; the King of Cape Coast and the remaining company appointed the next day for saluting. The procession was formed, the King, in his basket (carried on men's heads), with a gold-handled knife in his mouth and a pistol in his right hand (a sign of war and defiance), headed the procession as it passed round the town—he was told not to go into the opposite quarters—till it came to the Bentinn Quarter, when it was stopped, and the King was told that he could not pass through their quarter in state, as he had been taken off the stool (i.e. dethroned). A disturbance would have taken place, but fortunately it was stopped by the arrival of Major Ord and a party of soldiers, who brought the King back to his house, and informed him that he must not go out, and the palaver should be properly judged. That did not seem to satisfy the King and his party, who in the afternoon, began to squabble with some people of the Intein Company, first with sticks, then stones. The King was among them, with several men attending him with guns. Several of his party fired, and two men fell. The alarm was raised, every man ran for his gun, the fight became general, and ended at dusk, in the loss of about 30 killed, 100 wounded, and in the destruction of the whole of the houses in the quarter where the King resided, as also some of the houses adjoining. The houses of the merchants escaped by having flat roofs. This unfortunate affair would never have happened if the authorities here had listened to the complaints of the people, now going on for a long period. The King, although deposed by the people and the country laws, was supported by the local Government. On the 25th January, by a special commission from the acting Governor, the case was tried by Major Ord (at the special request of the people) in a crowded court, consisting of the Commander of her Majesty's ship *Childers* and officers of her Majesty's ship *Alecto*, with the officers of the garrison and the merchants from the town. The King was deposed, as he was found guilty of acts too numerous to mention, unbecoming even a King in this country. It was proved that he went out with the intention of fighting by the fact of his going with a knife between his teeth, and the first shot was fired from his party. The opposition party were fined 80 oz. of gold dust, = £280 sterling, for setting fire to the town. For some time past the people, through disputes arising from the unsettled state of things, have been repeatedly fined by the authorities in sums varying from 20 to 50 oz. of gold dust; but now, through the judicious management of Major Ord, her Majesty's Royal Commissioner, things are being again restored to order. The natives are highly pleased that a Commissioner has been sent by her Majesty's Government to hear their grievances. He has won their good will by his affability, as they have been kept in a most unhappy state by the peculiar policy of the local Government, which was not adapted to the condition of the people.—AFRICANUS.

ALARMING RIOTS IN BERBICE.

From British Guiana we have accounts of serious organised disturbances which had broken out in Berbice, and for the suppression of which a military force had been dispatched by the Governor. The riots, which had their deeper causes in the jealousy of race, were incited by the ravings of a fanatic named Orr, a creole of the colony, who, under the name of the "Angel Gabriel," caused riots by similar means in Greenock last year. An ordinance has been passed authorising the Governor to enrol and call out the militia, and the steamer *Tyne* had been dispatched to Barbadoes for additional troops.

Serious disturbances have also taken place at Queen's Town and the other parts of Essequibo, and on the islands of Leguan and Wakepaam.

The *Resolute* steam-transport sailed on Saturday from Liverpool for the Crimea, with detachments of Royal Artillery, who will be landed at Kinostown. She will then proceed to Malta with two officers and 76 men of various regiments. The medical corps and some officers of the Turkish Contingent, who were to have gone in the *Resolute* to the Crimea, have been ordered back to London.

On Saturday last the steam-ship *Andes*, from Balacava to Spithead, put into Plymouth, having encountered strong head winds from Gibraltar, and being deficient of coals. Amongst her passengers was Lieutenant Massey, of the 19th, better known as "Redan Massey." This gallant young officer on landing at the Custom-house was loudly cheered. He appeared in good health, but walked on crutches, the left thigh and leg being evidently useless. Although eighteen years of age, he does not look so much by a year or two. He received the greatest attention and kindness from General Eden, who invited him to take up his quarters during his stay at Government-house, but this invitation the young soldier, from motives of delicacy, declined.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE birth of a Prince of France and the conclusion of a treaty of peace will connect themselves for many a year in the memory of the present generation. The favourable progress of the amiable Empress is a subject of unmixed congratulation; and it is somewhat early to allow our rational hope that the negotiations have been duly conducted to be dashed by rumours that the desire of one party for immediate peace has prevented others from insisting upon all that might have been obtained. A few days, however, will bring more definite information. The armistice expires on the last day of the month, and the official announcement of the result of the Conference cannot be protracted beyond the ensuing week.

Both Houses of Parliament rose on Friday, the 14th, for the Easter recess—the Lords meeting again on the 1st April, the Commons on the day preceding. The subject of Kars will be brought up very speedily after the reassembling of the Lords, unless the more important discussion of the Peace Treaty should interpose. A general debate in both Houses on this topic is, of course, inevitable, and will possibly afford the collective wisdom an opportunity for the enunciation of larger views and more patriotic sentiments than have been permitted to grace the seven weeks, sitting just concluded. It may be mentioned that nearly the last act of the Government, before the rising of the Commons, was to introduce a bill for the long-promised reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts. There is some probability that this time the measure will be carried, and the terms offered to the holders of existing interests are so liberal that they will be more than ill advised should they offer any resistance to the bill.

The American representative, Mr. Buchanan, has taken leave of her Majesty; and his successor, Mr. Dallas, has arrived. This gentleman is in every way a fitting Envoy from the great nation which accredits him to the Court of St. James's, and his antecedents are all favourable to the presumption that he will adopt that tone in the discussion of the questions at present open between his Government and ours which

most likely to induce to an amicable settlement of each and all. He is already stated to have expressed to a body of commercial gentlemen who received him that there was nothing in the topics of difference which ought to excite fear of a graver dispute. While alluding to America, it is impossible to pass over a subject which is daily acquiring a more serious character. The *Pacific* steamer had not been heard of on the 5th of March, though it was forty-two days since she had left Liverpool for New York. There is still reason to hope that all yet may be well; but it is needless to say that the deepest apprehensions are aroused as so unprecedented a delay.

The week has not been marked by any domestic occurrences of much interest. A robbery of a portion of her Majesty's nursery plate, while he persons in charge of it had gone into a public-house to drink—a necessary ceremony even in the brief journey from the Palace to the railway—merely shows that the Queen's private servants do not attend to their duty more vigilantly than a good many other officials in her Majesty's service. The chest in which the property was contained has been found; the "reducers of gold and silver ore" have done the rest. A more interesting announcement in connection with the younger part of the Royal family has been made. The Prince whose aspiration to the hand of our Princess Royal was made the subject of much objectionable and unjust remark some time ago has obtained his uncle's leave to solicit the Princess's hand, and permission has, of course, been granted.

The Covent Garden investigation has closed, and the jury have been able to return only an open verdict, giving no opinion as to the cause of the fire which has deprived us of the noblest theatre we had. The ruins are being rapidly dealt with by workmen, in order to prevent accident. The proprietors propose to surrender their unexpired lease, which has thirty-eight years to run, to the Duke of Bedford; but the shareholders do not seem entirely to acquiesce in the justice of this summary mode of treating their interests. What will be done with the site is as yet unknown; but it is understood that the Duke is desirous of improving Covent-garden market, and would look favourably upon a scheme for adding to it the area now set at liberty. Many suggestions are made: one is, that the church in the market should be removed to the site of the theatre, so that a compact site for the whole mart might be gained. Another suggestion is, that the site of the theatre should be taken for the Law Courts, which Sir Charles Barry must speedily eject from Westminster, and this place would have many advantages, especially in the proximity of the spot to the business haunts of the profession: it would be far better than spoiling Lincoln's-inn-fields with buildings. But all speculation is somewhat premature. Mr. Anderson, whose entertainment was the means of destroying the theatre, has written a letter to the papers which he complains that "a charge of arson" has been advanced against him—a charge of which the public will certainly hear for the first time through his epistle. It would have been in better taste had he taken the opportunity of saying at least one word of regret that, owing to an entertainment for his benefit, London had been deprived of a magnificent theatre.

It would savour of that false and cruel "delicacy" which is one of the bases of artificial society were not the journalist to call attention to the revolting fact that an organised system is shown to exist in our seaport towns for the entrapping young girls and "exporting" them to the Continent for the purposes of vice. A Jewess this week been proved to have been an active agent in the system, and a victim has been fortunately recovered. It is impossible but that information as to her and to other persons connected with the accursed trade should not be in the hands of the police; and we trust that no quibbles of law will be allowed to interfere with its vengeance, and, if the law cannot reach the culprit, the offence is of such exceptional atrocity that it might be left to chastisement at the hands of the outraged inhabitants of the town where the wretches reside. We are habitually and utterly opposed to violence and irregularity; but there are some crimes at which human nature revolts, and which place the perpetrator beyond the pale of legal protection. But we hope the law will be found powerful enough to do its own work in this instance.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rural Deanery*: Rev. T. A. Bangham to Lichfield. *Rectories*: Hon. and Rev. G. R. Gifford to Littleton, Middlesex; Rev. R. Hale to Thorpe Bassett, Yorkshire; Rev. J. S. Hall to Dalby, Yorkshire; Rev. A. Paris to Ludgvan, Cornwall; Rev. H. M. Stowers to Wood Walton, near Huntingdon; Rev. R. J. H. Thomas to Llanwalter, near Pembroke. *Vicarages*: Rev. E. Buller to Overstovey, Somerset; Rev. G. Chute to Drayton-in-Hales, near Market Drayton; Rev. T. H. Green to Leominster, near Arundel; Rev. P. Hale to Burrington, Hereford; Rev. J. W. Heslop to Weaverthorpe, near Malton, Yorkshire. *Incumbency*: Rev. E. Jones to Nerquis, near Mold, Flintshire.

ST. MATTHEW'S, Brixton.—In our last impression we noticed the tribute of esteem and respect to the late Curate, the Rev. George Eastman, in the robes, purse, and salver that were presented to him by the wealthy parishioners. We have now the pleasure of recording a tribute from a humbler class—namely, the children belonging to the National Schools, who presented that gentleman, on Saturday last, with a handsomely-bound bible, a sermon-cover, and a set of bands, as a token of the kind manner in which he had watched over and instructed them during the three years he had been Curate of Brixton.

LOSS OF THE "POLYPHEMUS."—An instance of gallant conduct occurred in this wreck which does not appear to have been yet recorded. At the moment the paddle-box boat was swamped, the cries of the master, Mr. Herbert, were heard, when Lieutenant Pyne, First Lieutenant of the ill-fated vessel, sprang into the netting, stripped to his shirt, with the determination of making a leap which must have proved fatal to the best swimmer. At the Captain's command, five or six of the crew immediately seized the Lieutenant; the sea broke over the bodies of the swamped party, and they were seen no more; and with them would have been numbered the Lieutenant but for the timely interference of the Captain. Upon four former occasions Lieutenant Pyne is known to have jumped overboard, at the risk of his life, to save a fellow-creature.

THE LATE ASSASSINATION IN BERLIN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

"Ungrateful as a Crown Prince" was one of the sayings of Jean Paul. A remarkable proof of the truth of the German writer's saying is again afforded by the late scandalous proceedings at Berlin, viz.—the murder committed on Herr v. Hinkeldey by a member of the "Bo and Pro" Russian Junker party.

That foul and scandalous crime, the offspring of what the English law terms "conspiracy," and holds to be criminal and punishable as such, has all the importance of a political event of the most serious purport. Such must especially be the case in a moment when, in consequence of Prussia having been invited to become a partaker in the Paris Conference, the eyes of civilised Europe are turned with increased interest upon that State, and when England is going to "ally herself more closely" with her than ever before. The crime of the noble gambler, the member of the Jockey-club, and "Kreuzritter" besides, throws a fearful light upon the internal state of a country of which Mr. Disraeli had the courage to say in Parliament last night, that it is German—that "it is almost Germany" (herself). This event shows that revolution, which was crushed in Prussia by the Royal bayonets in 1848, had already begun to take its revenge there by breaking out anew in the upper classes of society. A brutal Junker who boasts that his family is of a more ancient date than the House of his King, in the so-called metropolis of "German science and intelligence," in the centre of Legislature—nay, what makes matters still worse, almost before the very eyes, with the knowledge (as it appears), and, we may therefore conclude, with the silent toleration, of the King—dares to persecute, to insult, to hunt down. One of the most faithful servants of his King; plans a deliberate conspiracy for the murder of the man whom the King and the country, in their actual critical state, could so ill afford to spare; shoots the man; is congratulated by his brutal and cowardly confederates; and, in sight of his foul crime, in spite of the indignation of the population of a whole city—in spite of the law, which he was allowed to trample under foot—is now confined on parole in his own comfortable residence at Berlin.

Who rules in Prussia? What has German philosophy to say about this example of noble and glorious anarchy? Is that the much-boasted-of "Organische Entwicklung"? And, in the first instance, we might ask, where was the King?—the King under whose very eyes the cowardly conspiracy against the position and the life of one of his superior functionaries—against one of the "guardians of order"—against one of the intimates of his policy—was plotted? Indeed, it must be dangerous to be the friend of a German Prince, and to serve him faithfully!

You remember, Sir, that Mr. Macaulay, in his essay on the great founder of the greatness of Prussia, knows of a certain "malevolence" and rejoicing of pain inflicted upon his friends inherent in his nature, which, in the eyes of the historian, throws such doubtful light on the private character of the man. Still we must not compare the great Fritz with the actual "Fritz" of Prussia. However, our great humorist was not, perhaps, so very wrong when he said, "Ungrateful, like a Crown Prince" (he spoke only in general).

Of that noble gratitude of the reigning dynasties of Germany already the tragical death of the famous historian of Hungary, Count Maciachi, has told a tale; and that of the Prussian President of Police tells still a more important one. The latter event, besides, opens a vista into the critical state of a society where a degenerated and for the most part wretchedly-improvised nobility—the reviving Don Quixotes and Heralds of a bygone age—are suffered to baffle every consideration of sound State policy by petty and mean caste-prejudices. It is always the sure symptom of an approaching state of political and social decay and dissolution when petty and inferior considerations and interests are allowed to hold sovereign sway over the highest and most important. Such, however, seems to be almost everywhere the case in Germany, and so far Mr. Disraeli may be right when he says "that Prussia is almost Germany." For a reasonable human being the state of German society must have become "almost" quite insufferable (not even as Dogberry says, "very tolerable and therefore not longer to be endured"). For these antediluvian "incorrigibles" of the stamp of Herr von Rochow, Prittwitz, and confederates, there is only one thing a German patriot can desire, and must desire—another day of Jena!

The actual state of noble anarchy now reigning in Prussia—which, in this respect, as Mr. Disraeli said, is most truly "almost Germany"—is well described in an ancient and well-known instrument of public law in Germany† in the following remarkable Latin words:—"Omne imperium inter reditum collabitur; nam principes ejus facti sunt soli farum."

Two Berlin papers, as it was stated in yesterday's *Augsburg Gazette*, the *Nationalzeitung*, and the *Volkszeitung*, have been confiscated by the police for the sake of their having brought into connection in their leaders the death of Herr v. Hinkeldey with the predominant power of the nobility. Protestant Prussia! where the press is actually more gagged and fettered than in Roman Catholic countries! Our Protestant alliance! As to what I said about princely ingratitude, hear the following:—

The *Augsburg Gazette*, under date of the 2nd of this month, stated that the true cause of the duel between Hinkeldey and v. Rochow has been the circumstance of the former having later denied what he had said before about his having received superior orders (viz., orders from the King) for his severe measures against the Jockey-club. It appears the correspondent of the German paper says that Herr v. Hinkeldey in the beginning has been incautious, and that he then, in order not to implicate still more deeply a high name in this affair, has exercised that pernicious abnegation.

I need scarcely add that the murdered man himself is deserving of no particular regret. He was the President of the Prussian police, an officer that nowhere and at no time, but especially not in a German State at the present moment, allows of a pure and respectable private character. He has had a large share in the political persecutions and indignities of these late years, and not less in the composition of the famous "Black Book." Still, all this does neither excuse the brutality and cowardly behaviour of the "Junker party," nor the silent toleration of the affair on the part of the King.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
London, March 15. A GERMAN.

* We shall occupy ourselves with Mr. Disraeli's statement in another letter.
† In the beginning of the *Goldene Bulle*.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MAUNDAY THURSDAY.—The ceremony of distributing the ancient and Royal charities took place at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. This year the recipients amounted to thirty-seven, the number corresponding with her Majesty's age.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The First Commissioner of Works proposes to make very extensive improvements at the west end of the town. The first and least important is to take down Buckingham-house, which now belongs to the War Department, and to build an edifice harmonising in point of outward appearance with those around, extending from the Carlton to the Ordnance Office, and including all the War Departments. The grand project is, to purchase the whole of the blocks of buildings bounded by Parliament-street, Great George-street, the Park, and Downing-street, and covering it with Government offices—the present width of Whitehall to be continued down to the Houses of Parliament.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Tuesday night the anniversary festival of this institution, established nearly thirty years ago, for the maintenance and education of the children of deceased merchant seamen, was held at the London Tavern, when upwards of 300 gentlemen sat down to dinner, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P. The sum of £1918 was subscribed in the course of the evening.

THE INQUEST INTO THE COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE FIRE.—The inquiry was brought to a close on Wednesday last, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the theatre was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th of March, but how or by what means the fire originated they had no evidence before them to show."

OPENING PUBLIC-HOUSES ON SUNDAY.—On Monday last a deputation, composed of active movers in the cause of teetotalism, waited upon Sir George Grey, at the Home-office, Whitehall, to present memorials from Birmingham and other towns, asking the support of Government to a renewed inquiry into the sale of intoxicating liquors during Sunday. In reply, Sir George Grey expressed his strong desire that all practical means should be adopted for diminishing the intemperance so unhappily prevalent. In so doing, however, an eye must be had to the existing state of public sentiment and feeling. He had no doubt that, in proportion as public-houses were closed, drunkenness would decrease, but how far this policy could be wisely pursued was a question difficult to decide. He could, however, not commit himself to any promise on this matter.

FIRE IN DOCTORS' COMMONS.—On Wednesday night, at a few minutes before ten o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the tall houses numbered 4, St. Andrew's-hill, Doctors' Commons, occupied conjointly by Mr. T. Guy, a tailor, Mrs. Clark, Miss Clark, Mr. Busnall, and Mrs. Mauley. It appeared that whilst most of the inmates were preparing for bed a cry was raised that the premises were in flames at the lower part. The inmates fortunately succeeded, at the greatest risk, in effecting a safe retreat, by either rolling down the stairs or running towards the street door. The fire soon extended from the basement to the fifth floor, seizing upon the whole of the furniture belonging to the different parties, and rushed out of the windows with such fury as at one time to threaten the surrounding premises with destruction. No fewer than five or six families have been burnt out, to say nothing of the loss sustained by the surrounding neighbours. Out of the many sufferers only two were insured.

A SURVEYOR OF WORKS has been appointed for the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, at a salary of £450 a year.

FAIR IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—A fancy fair on a somewhat extensive scale took place in the Thames Tunnel last Monday morning. The whole length was illuminated with variegated lamps, flags, and banners in the shafts. There were also cosmorama views of the Indian battles, a view of Sebastopol, a pavilion of arts, and many other attractions.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The deaths registered in London rose from 1083 and 1089 in the two previous weeks, to 1118 in the week that ended last Saturday. If the rate of mortality had been the same last week as it was, taking the average, in the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1846-55, it would have produced 1296 deaths, which is more by 178 than the number actually returned. These results show that the public health is comparatively good; though the cold weather has had some effect in raising the mortality, and it probably accords with common experience that influenza and other catarrhal complaints prevail at this time to an extent greater than can be discovered in the returns of deaths. Of the 1118 deaths, 563 were those of males, and 555 of females.

THE PEOPLE IN KEW GARDENS.—Of the general conduct of the mass of visitors—varying in number according to the season and the weather, sometimes amounting to 12,000 a day—I have in former reports expressed great satisfaction, and especially of that of the middle and lower classes, who come generally in family parties, and whose dress and demeanour are creditable and praiseworthy; and, though improprieties are now and then committed by persons of these ranks, I have generally remarked that grosser misconduct, rudeness, pilfering, &c., are committed by people apparently of better education and a higher grade. During the fifteen years that I have had the charge of the Royal Gardens at Kew, there is not one to which I can point with more satisfaction than that which has just passed, on account of the benefits which the public in general have derived from them, both in healthful recreation and instruction. The "Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden," illustrated with eighty woodcuts (price 6d.), has gone through thirteen editions (each of 2500 copies) in the short space of eight years. Indeed the very peasant who never read a book on the subject may here see attached to the plant itself the name, vernacular and scientific, of the more useful kinds, while the child from school may acquire an impression of the form and aspect of many plants whose names he had learnt in books."—*Sir W. Hooker's Report*. (The great and steady increase in the annual number of visitors to these gardens since 1841 is very remarkable. In 1841 the number of visitors during the year was 9174; in 1855 it was 318,818.)

THE FIRE AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—In a letter to the daily papers, Mr. Anderson, "the Wizard of the North," denies the statements made by two proprietors at a meeting, that two theatres in his (Mr. Anderson's) occupation had been burned down. No American theatre was ever burned down during his occupancy. "The one theatre, and the only one, burnt whilst in my possession was the City Theatre in Glasgow." It was built by himself, and cost £15,000. It was burned down one night after the performance of the opera "Der Freischütz." The insurance was £6500, which was paid, and went so far to mitigate the heavy loss sustained on the occasion.

ROBBERY OF ROYAL PLATE.—Last Saturday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, a waggon belonging to Mr. Thumwood, of Windsor, the Royal carrier, left Buckingham Palace for the Paddington station, loaded with about twelve chests of the Royal plate and between sixty and seventy other packages, under the charge of five men, namely—Bailey, one of the Royal servants, and one of Mr. Thumwood's men, as guards, two helpers, and the driver. On their way to the station they stopped at a public-house in South Wharf-street, and all went in to drink, and by their own statement had not left the waggon more than five minutes when, on their return, they observed the rope was cut which had confined the waggon-cloth that had been placed over the goods. This caused them to suspect that something was wrong, and on looking over the waggon they discovered that a chest of plate which had been packed in the middle, and fastened by a new rope to the rail, had been stolen. The waggon was afterwards driven to the Paddington station, and sent on the trucks to Windsor, and arrived at the Castle at seven o'clock, when Mr. Thumwood, on being informed of the robbery, returned to town with his man who had charge of the goods, to institute every possible inquiry into the affair. The two helpers and the driver were subsequently taken into custody, but admitted to bail. The chest which was stolen was lighter than the others, and consequently more easy to be removed. It contained a quantity of the Royal nursery plate used by the Princes and Princesses.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

THERE was no regular sitting of the Conferences on Saturday last, but M. Walewski assembled his colleagues that day, in order to read to them the protocols which will serve as the bases to the treaty of definitive peace. Sardinia and Prussia are unrepresented. *Le Nord* states that the signing of the treaty was expected to take place this week. The *Independence* states that the signature of the treaty will be accomplished as soon as the necessary formalities are fulfilled. As to the Principalities question, the bases of the future arrangement are agreed upon. Those bases are the continued separation of the two Principalities, the hereditary Hospodarate, Ministerial responsibility, and deliberative assemblies, with slight political powers, but having permission to exercise a rigorous surveillance on the expenditure of the revenue.

The *Patrie* intimates that it may be necessary to prolong the armistice to the 30th of April.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent writes:—"According to political gossip their labours will be over by the 22nd; but when it is considered that, independently of the *casus belli* questions, which are understood to have been decided last week, the plenipotentiaries have to discuss and settle the knotty points connected with the Principalities, or other equally important accessories of the Eastern question, it is difficult to look upon the report as anything but a mere *ouï-dit*."

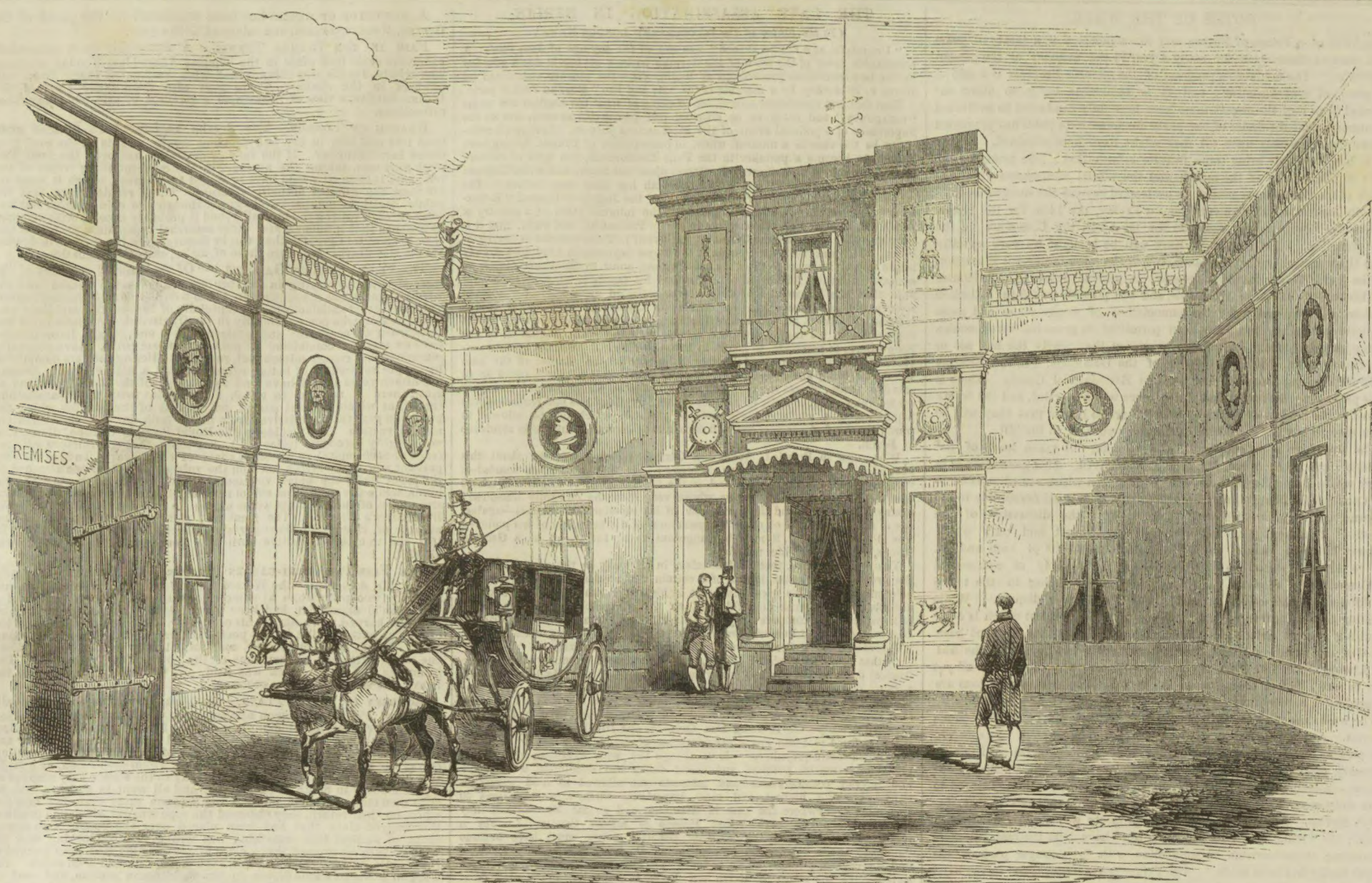
A commission, composed of the following members, has been named, it is said, to draw up the treaty:—Lord Cowley, for England; M. de Bourqueney, for France; Baron de Brunnow, for Russia; M. de Hubner, for Austria; and Aali Pacha, for Turkey.

It has been reported that Lord Clarendon will probably return before the end of next week; but this is mere rumour. During his visit to Paris his Lordship has resided at the Hôtel du Louvre. The Hôtel Cowper, of which we have given a Sketch, had been previously prepared for him.

ROYAL VISIT TO WOOLWICH.—RETURN OF TROOPS FROM THE CRIMEA.

On Thursday (last week) a very gratifying spectacle was witnessed at Woolwich, on the return of a number of heroes from the Crimea, and their inspection by her Majesty. The day was also signalled by the opening of the new pier at the Royal Arsenal. This work was designed by Mr. S. B. Cook, Superintendent of Ordnance Shipping, and it reflects great credit on that gentleman. The pier was formally opened by the disembarkation of nearly 1000 officers and men of the Siege Train belonging to the Royal Artillery.

At about eleven o'clock in the morning the screw-transport *Imperatrice*, No. 150, Captain Cox, made her appearance in the river, off the Woolwich Arsenal. Arrived alongside of the pier, the soldiers and crew of the vessel got up three rounds of cheers, which were echoed and returned from the shore. At twenty minutes past three the landing commenced amidst the heartiest congratulations and hurrahs. The band of the Royal Artillery Regiment played a variety of enlivening airs. Thousands of persons were congregated on the piers, on the sides of the quay, and down the whole road leading to the outer gates. The artisans and labourers were all permitted to suspend their duties for the occasion. The Royal standard and the colours of the Allied Sovereigns mounted on lofty flagstaffs lined the front of the platform, and the gangway was tastefully decorated with the favourite red, white, and blue. The whole extent of the railing in the gangway bore the names of the various captured fortresses and battles—Sebastopol, Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, Tchernaya, Bomarsund, &c. Three triumphal arches were thrown across the entrance, bearing appropriate devices, such as "Welcome home," "Where honour and glory lead," "Honour to the brave," "Welcome to the heroes of Sebastopol," and at the entrance was "God Save the Queen." These preparations were arranged and personally superintended by the Storekeeper of the Arsenal. Every window in the neighbourhood hung out a flag or some other symbol in recognition of the passage of the soldiers from the seat of war. The square fronting the Arsenal contained 10,000 or 12,000 persons. The streets were lined the whole distance by thousands of spectators. The troops proceeded thence to the barrack-field, headed by the band and drums of the Royal Artillery Regiment. Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by a brilliant Staff, formed of the officers of the Royal Artillery, arrived on the ground at half-past three, when the booming of a Royal salute, fired from six of the heavy guns captured at Bomarsund, Hango, and Sebastopol, shook the surrounding buildings. These guns had been brought there for that purpose on the preceding day, and were surmounted by the victorious banner of England. Near these trophies was erected the platform for the accommodation of the Royal party. The ground on this portion of the Common was kept by the 5th Company of Royal Sappers and Miners. On the arrival there of the Crimean heroes, the troops formed into a three-quarter square.

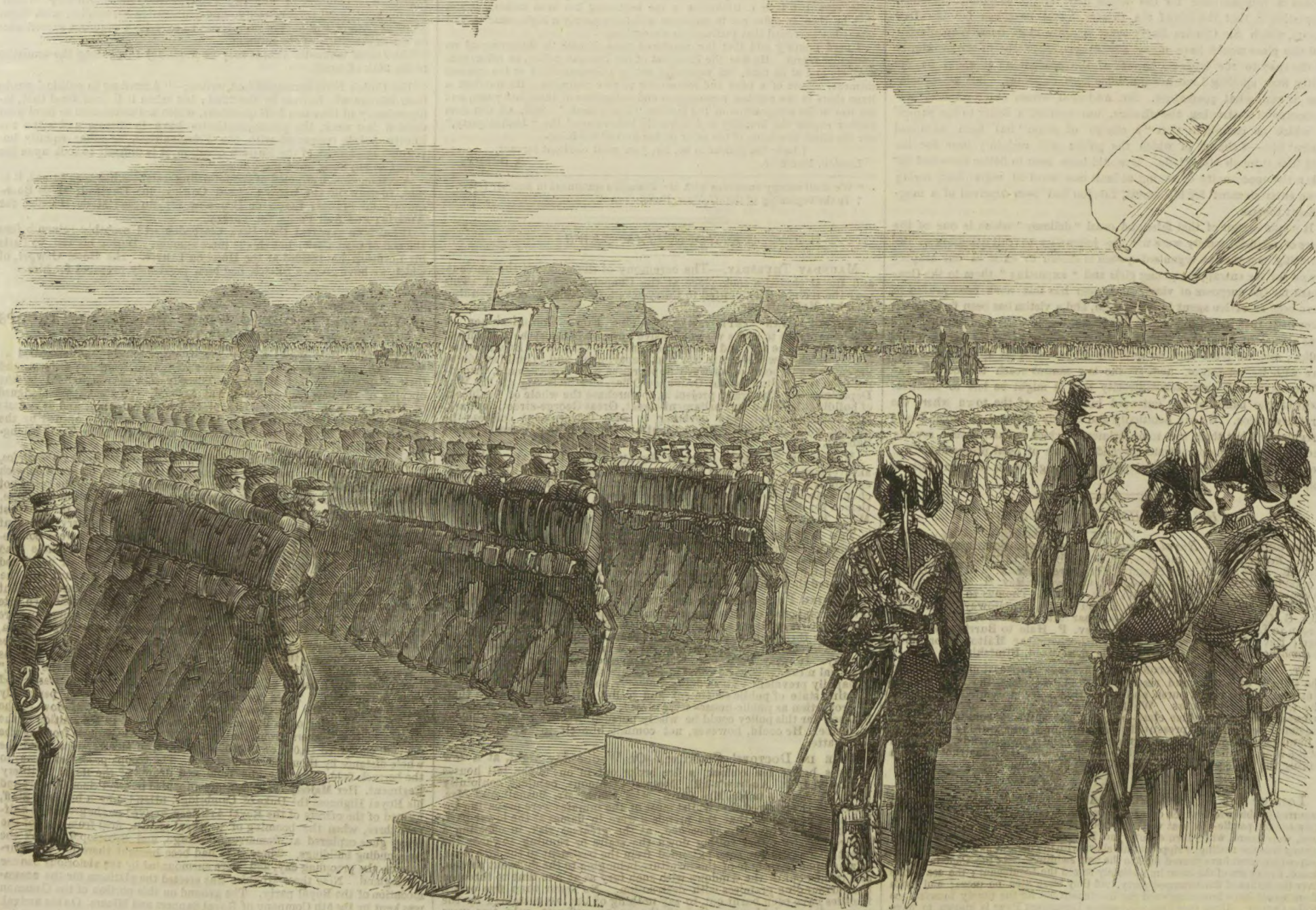


RESIDENCE OF THE EARL OF CLARENDON, AT PARIS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

and admitted them within the inclosure thus made. They then wheeled into a similar column, along which her Majesty and the Royal Princes passed for inspection of the lines. They then retired to the Royal platform, when the seventeen companies, comprising the siege-train newly arrived, marched past in quick time, and proceeded to their quarters. The review thus terminated at five o'clock precisely, when the Royal visitors returned to London. The guard of honour was furnished by the Royal Artillery, and consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel Frankland, Brevet-Major Rogers, three lieutenants, six sergeants, and 100 rank and file.

The landing from the *Imperatrice* of the soldiers' baggage, consisting about 500 tons, and the disembarkation of the large body of troops, amounting to 987 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, was safely effected in perfect order in divisions, the time occupied in landing not exceeding twenty minutes. The officers and soldiers are unanimous in applauding the comfort and accommodation of the *Imperatrice*. She has been actively employed during the greater portion of the late campaign, and has carried three complete regiments to the East. She conveyed 2500 infantry and 250 horses of the

army of Omer Pacha from Bulgaria to Eupatoria; and a like number of the Egyptian army from Eupatoria to Trebizond. She was likewise employed in the transport of Sardinian troops of the line and cavalry. The *Imperatrice* embarked at Bourgas, in Bulgaria, 1250 Turkish soldiers, with all their baggage, camp equipage, &c., the time only occupying forty hours. Subsequently to this, and almost immediately after their landing, they were engaged in repelling an attack by the Russians. In the conveyance of upwards of 12,000 troops and a large number of invalids, only twelve deaths have taken place.



OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE SIEGE-TRAIN (ROYAL ARTILLERY) PASSING BEFORE THE QUEEN, AT WOOLWICH.



REVIEW OF THE BRITISH-ITALIAN LEGION, AT NOVARA.

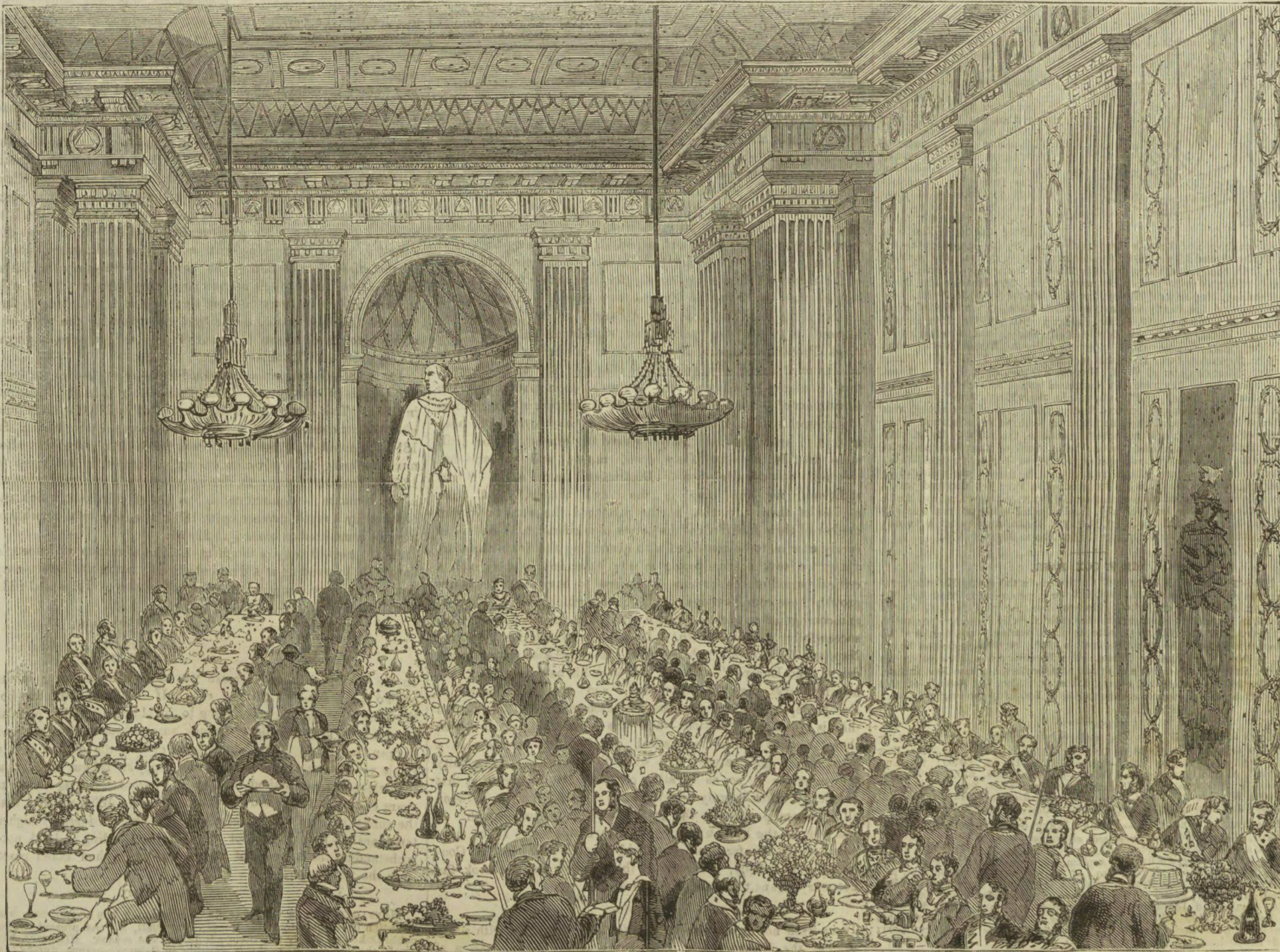
THE BRITISH-ITALIAN LEGION.

THIS highly-efficient force is now composed of four regiments, each numbering one thousand and seventy strong; the entire nearly equipped, and fit for any service. The three first regiments are in scarlet, and are armed with the Enfield rifle; while the fourth regiment is in grey, and is being formed as a rifle regiment. The men are a remarkably fine body, well formed, and averaging a standard of five feet eight inches. They are tractable and well disciplined, and consist of Piedmontese, Sardinians,

Lombards, and men from Savoy, Parma, Modena, &c. The regimental officers are good; many of them served in the war of 1848. Great praise is due to Sir James Hudson for originating the idea of the formation of the Legion, which may be augmented to an incredible extent, and in an extraordinarily short time, if required. With Lord Panmure's selection also of British officers to this Legion the country have every reason to be satisfied; it is evident that he at least has appointed without favour, and for the good of the service. We may instance Lieut.-Colonel Read, admirably adapted for the formation of the Legion; Lieut.-Colonel Burnaby, acting as Quartermaster-General, an officer of great ability as a soldier,

and as remarkable for his administrative talent and conciliating manners, as his extensive knowledge of languages, qualifications highly essential to the formation of a force constituted as this force is, and which has materially added to its success.

In the accompanying illustration the Artist has sketched a review of a portion of the Legion at Novara, in Piedmont. In the foreground is Sir James Hudson, K.C.B., the British Minister at Turin; Lieut.-Colonel Read, charged with the formation of the Legion; Lieut.-Colonel Burnaby, performing the duties of Quartermaster-General; Lieut.-Colonel Grant, De Horsey, Sir Coutts Lindsay, and other officers.



ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

THIS—the second of the masonic charities—the girls' school dating from 1788—was established in 1798 for the purpose of clothing, educating, and apprenticing the sons of indigent and deceased Freemasons. This charity, unlike most others, takes under its care the children of the brethren, without regard to religious persuasion. Hitherto the children have been educated in a somewhat desultory manner in good schools in the immediate vicinity of the residences of their parents or guardians; the great improvements which have been made in education of late years have forced on the notice of the committee and the craft the great advantages which might be derived from as many as possible of the boys being aggregated in one building, as is the case with the female children, and placed under one system of educational training, so as to render them the better fitted for holding responsible positions in society suitable to the class from which the large majority of them have sprung. In carrying out this design, however, it is not intended to lose sight of the comprehensive system of toleration on which the institution is founded; and those children whose guardians object to their being educated in the principles of the Church of England will continue to be placed in private schools as at present. In order to assist in providing a school-house at the earliest possible period—the building fund only amounting to about £2500—the R. W. Deputy Grand Master the Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough proposed at the anniversary festival last year that a second festival should be held towards the close of the season, over which his Lordship kindly promised to preside. Before the project could be carried into effect, however, the noble Earl was seized with a severe illness, from which he has as yet only partially recovered, and it was abandoned for the time. To make up for this abandonment, more than ordinary exertions were made to get up this year a festival on a scale of greater extent than usual. Accordingly a board of stewards, consisting of forty-eight, and comprising many of the leading members of the order, was formed; and the result was that nearly 300 brethren attended the banquet, and about 100 ladies were present in the gallery.

This festival, of which our Illustration gives a view at the moment when the boys were introduced to the Grand Master by the stewards, took place in Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th inst. The tables were elegantly decorated with vases and candelabra, and the whole presented a very imposing spectacle; whilst the excellence of the viands did great credit to the establishment.

The chair was to have been taken by Lord Lonsborough, P.S.G.W., but in consequence of his Lordship's illness the brethren were presided over by the M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland. In proposing the toast of the evening, prosperity to the "Royal Masonic Institution for Boys," the noble Earl pointed out the great benefits it had conferred upon the children of the poorer members of the craft—794 children having been clothed and educated by it, and there being now 70 boys on the fund. He likewise expressed his opinion that the children would be much better looked after and their education much improved if they had a school-house similar to the noble institution in which their girls were educated; and trusted that the result of that evening would materially add to the building fund, which now amounted to £2500. Several prizes (annually presented by Brother Smith, of St. Martin's-lane) were given to the boys, and a number of appropriate toasts drunk. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to between £1400 and £1500, two-thirds of which went to the building and the other third to the general fund. The musical arrangements, conducted by Mr. Donald King, gave unusual satisfaction. Mr. King was assisted by Miss Poole, Miss M. Wells, and Messrs. Francis, Winn, Cumming, and Coward, who presided at the piano-forte. Herr Rabich also played a solo on the trombone with great taste. At the conclusion of the festival the stewards and their friends joined the ladies in the glee-room, where a further selection of music was played.

We are assured that the committee of the school are now anxiously engaged in looking for a building which may be so adapted as to give the required accommodation to about sixty boys, there being little doubt that the funds will rapidly increase when the brethren once see that their cherished desire is being earnestly carried into effect.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD BOSTON.

THE Right Hon. George Irby, D.C.L., third Baron Boston of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, and a Baronet, was the eldest son of Frederick, the second Baron, by his wife, Christiana, only daughter of Paul Methuen, Esq., of Corsham House, Wilts, grandfather of the late Lord Methuen. He was born the 24th Dec., 1777, and married, the 17th Oct., 1801, Rachel Ives, eldest daughter and coheir of William Drake, Esq., of Amersham, a descendant of the Drakes of Sharncliffe and the Garneys of Bayland Hall, and by her (who died the 6th April, 1830) had issue four sons and six daughters: of the sons three survive, viz., George-Ives, Augustus-Antony-Frederick, and Llewellyn-Charles-Robert, in Holy Orders, who married, July 1, 1845, Emily, daughter of Jonathan Bullock, Esq., of Faulkbourne, Essex: of his Lordship's daughters four are married, viz., Mrs. Prowse, the Countess of Orkney, Mrs. Edward Hussey, and Mrs. Walter Caulfield Pratt. Lord Boston inherited the family honours, as third Baron, at the decease of his father, the 28th March, 1825. His Lordship died on the 12th instant, at his seat, Hedsor Lodge, near Maidenhead, Bucks, and is succeeded by his eldest son, George Ives, now the fourth Baron Boston, who was born September 14th, 1802, and married, January 25th, 1830, Fanny Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. H. Hopkins Northey, Esq., of Oring House, Bucks, by whom he has issue two daughters and a son, Florence George Henry, born 9th March, 1837, a Captain in the "King's Own" or "Royal Bucks Militia." George, third Lord Boston, the subject of this notice, went to Eton at six years of age, where he remained until the age of sixteen, when he entered the cavalry, and subsequently attained the rank of Major. His father, Frederick, the second Baron, being Lord of the Bedchamber to George III., that Monarch stood sponsor to the son, the future third Baron. A very handsome gold urn, still in possession of the family, was presented by his Majesty to his godchild on the occasion. The Peer just deceased was a man of the most unostentatious manners and the most benevolent and charitable disposition. The house of Irby, Lords Boston, is one of great antiquity in Lincolnshire. Edward Irby, Esq., M.P. for Boston, was created a Baronet in 1704, and his son William became the first Baron Boston in 1761.

SIR F. COX, BART.

SIR FRANCIS COX, ninth Baronet, of Castletown, in the county Kilkenny, was the second son of Richard Cox, Esq., and the grandson of the Most Rev. Michael Cox, Archbishop of Cashel. He was born the 23rd July, 1769; and married, in 1803, Anna Maria, second daughter of Sir J. Ferns, but has had no male issue. He succeeded to the title as ninth Baronet at the demise of his nephew, Sir Richard, the eighth Baronet, in 1846. Sir Francis died on the 6th inst., at Mounttown, county Dublin. The Baronetcy now devolves on his nephew, Hawtrey, the eldest son of his next brother, the late Rev. Richard Cox, Rector of Caherconlish, county Limerick. The first Baronet of this family, Richard Cox, was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the reign of Queen Anne.

WILLS.—The will of Colonel Sibthorp was sworn under £100,000 personality; Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hunter Littler, G.C.B., Hon. East India Company, £30,000; Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Irving, £9000; the Hon. George C. Agar, a Lieutenant and Captain in the Guards, £20,000; the Rev. Edward W. Wakeman, M.A., £50,000; John Drinkwater, Esq., of Sherborne, £60,000; W. Chisholme, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields and St. John's-wood, £70,000; Jonathan Phillips, Hampstead and Oxford-street, £35,000.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Mme. Mary de Polier Vernand, of Fautaise, Switzerland, died possessed of personality in England valued at £50,000 sterling, having left to the Asylum for the Aged, at Yvondora, £300; Society for Incurables, £300; Blind Asylum, £500; and other bequests to charitable institutions.—W. Parker, Esq., of Skirwith Abbey, Cumberland, personality £40,000, has bequeathed to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £500; Church Missionary, £500; Wesleyan Missions, £500; Manchester Infirmary, £500; Cumberland Infirmary, £500; Stockport Infirmary, £250; Stockport Sunday School, £100.—W. W. Brown, banker, of Chapel Allerton, Leeds, has bequeathed to the Leeds General Infirmary, £400; Leeds Dispensary, £200; Leeds Hospital, or House of Recovery, £200.

THE FERMOY PEERAGE CASE is fixed for hearing on the 8th April, in the House of Lords. Sir F. Thesiger, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and Mr. Peter Burke are the counsel retained for the claimant.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 23.—Easter Sunday. Shakespeare born, 1564.
MONDAY, 24.—Easter Monday. Annunciation.
TUESDAY, 25.—Easter Tuesday. Lady-day.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—Duke of Parma stabbed, 1854.
THURSDAY, 27.—Gunpowder introduced, 1380.
FRIDAY, 28.—Abercromby died, 1801.
SATURDAY, 29.—War declared against Russia, 1854.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 20	3 30	3 43	4 0	4 10	4 25	4 40
4 40	4 55	5 10	5 25	5 45	6 5	6 20

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856.

It is the general belief that the Conferences of Paris have done their work, that the bases of pacification are definitively settled, and that the war is at an end. It is not, however, the general belief that the terms of the peace thus formulated are satisfactory to all the Allied Powers. There is a misgiving, especially in England, that there has been a display of undue tenderness to the pride or the dignity of Russia, together with a too obstinate predetermination in powerful quarters to "patch up" existing differences, and to sacrifice to-morrow for the sake of to-day. We trust these forebodings are unfounded; and that the Peace which the world owes to the diplomatists now assembled in Paris will be both durable and honourable. It cannot be the one without the other. The mistrust excited by the admission of Prussia to the Conferences has, to some extent, been removed by the explanation that the work was actually done before Prussia was called upon, and that, in fact, her signature was simply asked in ratification and approval of the foregone conclusions of those who had a right to sit at the Council Board. Though the deliberations of the Conference have been kept secret, the results have been permitted to come before the public with more or less show of authenticity and authority. In these semi-official declarations the public is taught to believe that Russia has yielded on every point; that there are no difficulties with regard to Nicolaieff or to any other fort or arsenal in the Black Sea; that the Aland Isles are no longer a stumbling-block in the path; and that the rectification of the frontier line between Turkey and Russia is conceded both in principle and in detail. These are no doubt great results; and, if no greater could have been attained, there is every reason why they should be received with thankfulness. But if so noble an opportunity for the reconsideration of the whole European system have been lost, or only partially improved, there will, at the same time, be reason to regret that the statesmen charged with this weighty task should have narrowed their views and aspirations to the expediences of the hour, and given so little thought to the exigencies and duties of the morrow. It was not merely for the sake of the Turkish empire that the heart of Europe was moved. It was not for Turkey alone that Sardinia took up arms, or that Sweden was induced to make her partial but significant entry into the Anglo-French alliance. The decadence of Turkey was and is not the only source of inquietude to Europe; and the sittings of the Conference afforded the natural opportunity for the adjustment of other differences, and the prevention of other causes of quarrel. The question of Poland has evidently been ignored; and that of Italy—which threatens to be still more troublesome—for Italy lives, moves, and expects—has received no consideration. Diplomacy may argue "that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," and that, neither of these countries having produced the war, they were neither of them included in the terms of pacification. But it is surely unwise to be contented with quenching the fire in the attic, whilst we leave it smouldering in the basement; and at such a critical period of the fortunes of Europe to have left for future growth those complications and difficulties which the forethought and courage of so great and authoritative a conclave might have successfully grappled with. It is not enough for men like Napoleon III. to state "that a new era of general reconciliation dawns upon Europe;"—that he will teach his new-born son "that nations must not be egotistical," and that "the peace of Europe depends on the prosperity of each nation." More than this is required. Nations—and the rulers of nations—must show that they are not egotistical, or afraid of sacrifices in a great and a good cause; and when they have the opportunity they must use it so as to allow other nations to arrive at that prosperity which is truly asserted to be the bond of peace between all who form portions of the great European commonwealth. It was well for the French Emperor to teach this lesson to the magnates of the Conference. It would be still better if the Conference, as a body, promulgated the same truth, and took the necessary means to secure its application.

If we were not at war against Russia, and threatened with a war against the United States, such an event as the annexation of Oude would occupy half the pens and all the tongues of the country for the next two or three months. But in the present

whirl of politics the event, important as it is, will pass over with comparative silence. It will be recorded one day commented upon the next; accepted as a *fait accompli*, and banished forthwith from the attention of those who make politics their study or their talk. Yet the event is one calculated to excite more enduring attention. A country almost as large as England, rich and populous, and situated in the heart of India, has, without bloodshed, and almost by a stroke of the pen, been wrested from its native Sovereign and annexed to the British empire.

The enemies of England sometimes assert that she is as greedy of dominion as the Czars whom she has undertaken to restrain, and that, in one part of the world or in another, and more especially in India, she is continually invading, subjugating, absorbing, or annexing the weaker States which have the misfortune to be her neighbours. But it must be conceded that Great Britain is involuntarily driven into this course; and that she is compelled by the evil behaviour and insupportable tyranny of the Princes of India themselves to coerce and restrain, and ultimately to annex. And, what is of far more importance, as a justification of the course which imperative necessity commands, the subjects of the dispossessed Sovereigns have reason to be grateful for the change from the despotism of their native rulers to the enlightened government of the British. If we conquer, we civilise. If we deprive Rajahs and Maharajahs of power which they abuse, and of dignities which they disgrace, we secure tranquillity for the people whom they misgoverned, and we develop the resources of magnificent countries which need only such development to be happy, prosperous, and contented, and to add to their own wealth and to that of all who have intercourse with them. One by one the protected States of India are disappearing. It is better that it should be so. The unity of wise and strong rule is infinitely preferable to the disunity of weak and avaricious despotisms, which have no other principle of government than the robbery of the people; and which rely upon terrorism to enforce the spoliation by which alone they subsist. Still better it is when such inevitable annexations are accomplished, as in the case of Oude, without bloodshed or protracted resistance.

THE blue-book, containing the criminal returns for 1854, was laid before Parliament last week, and we are sorry to find, from an inspection of its contents, that they are much less favourable than those of the preceding year. In 1853 the number of committals in England and Wales was 27,057, showing a decrease of nearly 500, as compared with the returns for 1852. Last year but one the committals rose to 29,359, an increase of 2302 over those of the previous year. Various causes have been assigned for this unfavourable change. These, however, we shall not attempt to discuss at present. Our object in calling attention to the blue-book in question is merely for the purpose of showing what improvement society has made of late years, so far as the fact can be ascertained from the returns relating to crime.

A few years after the passing of the Reform Bill, Sir Archibald Alison and other writers, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, endeavoured to show that the country was running headlong to destruction in consequence of the efforts made by the Liberal party to promote what is called the "march of intellect." Taking the criminal returns as the best criterion of the morality of the community, and finding that the number of committals had increased 350 per cent during the twenty years ending in 1834, while population had not increased 50 per cent during the same period, these alarmists jumped to the conclusion that this frightful state of things was owing to the education of the poor. To those who were content to look at the question through the green or yellow spectacles of Sir Archibald's prejudices the argument seemed plausible, and many a Conservative in those days fancied that the best mode of preserving "our glorious Constitution" from total destruction was by opposing with might and main every scheme for the effectual education of the people. Fortunately for themselves, as well as for their countrymen, they have not been able to prevent the progress of society; and it is gratifying to find that the record of crime, so far from strengthening the argument of Sir Archibald Alison in favour of popular ignorance, has completely destroyed the fallacy.

From 1814 to the period embraced in the recent return we have two periods of twenty years—the first ending in 1834, the second in 1854. That crime should have increased rapidly for some time after the conclusion of the war with France was not surprising. In 1814 the number of committals was 6390. Six years later, after much suffering and privation among all classes, it had risen to 13,710. The next four years, during which trade was good, showed a very remarkable diminution in the list of criminals, which was followed by a rapid increase up to 1834, when the total number of persons committed amounted to 22,451.

As no one will venture to affirm that the education of the people has been proceeding at a diminished rate during the last twenty years, let us now compare the criminal returns of 1814 and 1834 with those of 1854:—

Years.	Total Committals.
1814	6,390
1834	22,451
1854	29,359

In the first period the increase was about 350 per cent; in the second it had fallen to 30 per cent. If there are still any believers in "Mr. Wordy" who cling to the old delusion that popular education is a demoralising agency, surely these figures will tend to open their eyes. If they still hold out on the ground that a single year is not a fair test, we are happy to inform them that the evidence is not limited to so short a period. Taking the four years ending in 1844, and the four ending in 1854, we find that the annual average number of committals was considerably higher ten years ago than it was for the four years ending in 1854, notwithstanding the increase of population which had taken place since the former period.

MONTAGUE HOUSE.—The Duke of Buccleuch has abandoned his intention to rebuild Montague House, Whitehall, for the present. The noble Duke and family will occupy it during the season. His grace has rented the late Earl Brownlow's mansion, in Belgrave-square, during the last two years, which, however, the ducal family have not resided in. The noble Duke has just made over the unexpired term he held of that elegant mansion to Lord Aveland.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE most interesting recent announcement in literature relates to the papers left by Sir Robert Peel to his literary executors, Lord Mahon (now Earl Stanhope) and Mr. Cardwell. In a few weeks we are to have a part of Sir Robert Peel's own memoirs of his life, and that part one of very great interest, relating as it does to his own conduct when the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was passed. The profits of the work are to be applied by Peel's own desire to the assistance of deserving men in need who had followed the pursuits of art, literature, and science. The first fruits of the intended publication were handed over on Saturday last by Lord Stanhope to the Artists' Benevolent Fund, in a cheque for one hundred guineas.

We are glad to observe that Government is alive to the necessity of restoring the Tower of London, and that the restoration of the Salt Tower (on the south-east side of the building) is to be put in hand forthwith. The sum required for the restoration is £1737. No architect is named; but we trust that Mr. Salvin, who restored the Beauchamp Tower in the same building with so much conscientious care and mediæval knowledge, may be employed. Other improvements affecting the west-end of London are in hand. The footpath in the Birdcage-walk is to be paved, at an expense of £1600; and the footway between Hyde-park-corner and Knightsbridge (too often in a dirty condition) is to be paved, at an estimated cost of £575. The filling-in of the basin in the Green-park, opposite Devonshire House costs £1454. The removal of the basin or reservoir will materially add to the beauty of the Green-park.

The controversy about the recent Paul Veronese acquisition for the National Gallery is still raging. The President of the Society of Artists in Suffolk-street has given his opinion against the wisdom of the purchase made by the President of the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square. Mr. Hurlstone has divided with Mr. Coningham against Sir Charles Eastlake. This purchasing of pictures for the nation seems to be a thankless task.

The nation and the family representatives of Mr. Turner have made up their differences, and the will of the great painter, after a little, and it is said a just surrender to his relations, will be forthwith proved and set for ever at rest in Doctors' Commons. The glorious landscapes of this great master in landscape-painting will now be unrolled, framed, and shown permanently to the public. The points in dispute between the executors and the relations have been argued for four years and more.

The new volume of the Philobiblon Society, issued this week to its thirty-six members, contains some very curious and important articles. Mr. Monckton Milnes contributes a highly-interesting series of extracts, from an unpublished note-book kept by Boswell, the biographer of Johnson. From this portion of the volume we take the following extracts:—

Boswell, who had a good deal of whim, used not only to form wild projects in his imagination, but would sometimes reduce them to practice. In his calm hours he said, with great good humour, "There have been many people who built castles in the air, but I believe I am the first that ever attempted to live in them."

I have not an ardent love for parties of pleasure; yet am I once engaged in them, no man is more joyous. The difference between me and the one who is the promoter of them is like that between a water-dog and an ordinary dog. I have no instinct prompting me. I never go into the water of my own accord; but throw me in, and you will find that I swim excellently.

The difference between satire in London and in Scotland is this:—In London you are not intimately known, so the satire is thrown at you from a distance, and, however keen, does not tear and mangle you as when you are hacked and hewed with a coarse weapon close to you. In London the attack on character is clean boxing; in Scotland it is grappling. They tear your hair, scratch your face, get you down in the mire, and not only hurt but disfigure and debase you.

Lord Mountstewart said it was observed I was like Charles Fox. "I have been told so," said I. "You're much uglier," said Colonel James Stuart, with his sly drollery. I turned to him full as sly and droll—"Does your wife think so, Colonel James?" Young Burke said, "Here there was less meant than meets the ear."

Boswell, it appears, was forming collections for a work to be entitled "Uxoriana." He drew, of course, much from his own experience; but Mrs. Boswell's sayings (from the specimens supplied by Mr. Milnes) were not remarkable.

To the same volume Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, contributes thirteen unpublished letters from Laurence Sterne to Miss Catherine de Fourmantel, whom he addresses as his "dear Kitty." The letters relate to the period when Sterne was in London, receiving the honours which attended the publication of "Tristram Shandy." What these honours were we shall allow Sterne to tell in his own words:—

My lodging is every hour full of your great people of the first rank who arrive who shall most honour me. Even all the Bishops have sent their compliments to me, and I set out on Monday morning to pay my visits to them all. I am to dine with Lord Chesterfield this week, &c., &c.; and next Sunday Lord Rockingham takes me to Court. . . . I long most impatiently to see my dear Kitty. Tell me, tell me what day or week this will be. I had a purse of guineas given me yesterday by a Bishop (Warburton); all will do well in time. . . . My Lord Fauconberg has this day given me a hundred and sixty pounds a year (the living of Coxwold), which I hold with all my pre-ferment, so that all or the most part of my sorrows and tears are going to be wiped away. . . . From morning to night my lodgings, which by-the-by are the genteelst in town, are full of the greatest company. I dined these two days with two Ladies of the Bedchamber. . . . I am invited by Lord Rockingham to be one of his suit when he goes to Windsor to be installed, Knight of the Garter. . . . I have 14 engagements to dine now in my books with the first nobility. . . . Mr. Garrick pays me all the more honour than I could look for. I dined with him to-day, and he has promised numbers of great people to carry me to dine with them. He has given me an order for the liberty of his boxes and of every part of his house for the whole season, and indeed leaves nothing undone that can do me service or credit; he has undertaken the management of the bookellers and will procure me a great price.

The bookseller chosen was Becket, in the Strand, and the book was "Tristram Shandy."

It is remarkable that none of the speakers at Mr. Webster's admirably got-up meeting at the Adelphi Theatre, in favour of his Dulwich College plan, should have referred to the friendly interest which English actors have ever evinced towards the College. Cartwright, an actor in the reign of Charles II. (he was celebrated as *Falstaff*), bequeathed a curious collection of portraits and playbooks to the college. The portraits, chiefly of actors, and those some of Shakespeare's "fellows," still remain but (shame to say) the quarto playbooks were exchanged with Malone for quarto sermons. Gold (we allude to their money value) for lead. The sermons are still at Dulwich, and the playbooks by Malone's bequest are now in the Bodleian. When Sir Francis Bourgeois, the painter, asked John Philip Kemble, the player, to what institution the painter should leave his fine gallery of pictures, the player Kemble immediately recommended the College of the player Alleyn, and thus the Bourgeois Gallery was sent to Dulwich. Nor is this all. Within our own time Mr. Bartley, the actor (happily still alive and in good health), made an important present of pictures to the gallery of "famous Ned Alleyn." These things should be remembered by the Charity Commissioners to the advantage of the "poor player."

A PEERAGE DECLINED.—The Right Hon. E. Strutt, M.P. for Nottingham, has, we believe, declined the offer of a Peerage. It was considered that Mr. Strutt—a man of good abilities and noble character—had been somewhat hardly or disrespectfully used by Lord John Russell in some Ministerial arrangements two or three years ago; and it was a graceful compliment in Lord Palmerston to offer to raise him to the House of Lords—although, perhaps, the declination of that offer is no less graceful.—*Scotsman*.

CRIEFF JUNCTION RAILWAY.—This new line, which is nine miles in length, and joins the Scottish Central Railway, was opened amidst great rejoicing on the 12th inst. This will afford easy access to the beautiful country which the pen of Scott has so vividly described, with other portions of the Highlands.

THE COURT.

THE arrival of the King of the Belgians, to be present at the confirmation of his goddaughter, the Princess Royal of England, has been the great feature of the past week in Court life. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the members of the Royal family, took their departure from Buckingham Palace on Monday afternoon, for Windsor Castle, to be in readiness to receive their illustrious relative. His Majesty landed at Dover on Monday night, and came to London on the following morning, by the South-Eastern Railway, proceeding from the Bricklayers' Arms station direct to Nine-elms, where a special train of the South-Western Railway was in readiness to convey the King to Windsor. The ceremony of confirming the Princess Royal took place on Thursday with becoming solemnity, in the private chapel of the Castle. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Oxford officiated. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, were present; and his Excellency M. Van de Weyer and Lord Palmerston were among the visitors.

Previously to the departure of the Court from London his Excellency Mr. Buchanan had an audience of her Majesty, to present his letters of recall as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America.

On Tuesday the birthday of the Princess Louisa was celebrated at Windsor with the usual honours.

His Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe took leave of the members of the Royal family on Saturday last, and returned to his duty at Portsmouth.

A matrimonial alliance is arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Lady Lavinia Bingham, daughter of General the Earl of Lucan, and the Hon. Charles Hardinge, M.P., eldest son of Field-Marshal Viscount Hardinge.

The marriage of the Hon. Miss Thellusson with Mr. William Rose took place on Saturday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, in the presence of a select circle. After the ceremony Lord and Lady Walsingham gave a déjeuner in Arlington-street; and subsequently the bride and bridegroom left London for Richford Park, one of Lord Carington's seats, in Buckinghamshire.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The charge of American affairs in London was transferred by Mr. Buchanan, on Monday last, to Mr. Dallas, the new Minister. Mr. Philip N. Dallas was appointed Secretary of Legation, in the room of Mr. Benjamin Moran.

Count Orloff was one of the first to congratulate the French Emperor on the birth of the Prince Imperial.

It has been decided to send the Count de Morny on a special mission to St. Petersburg almost immediately. Of course this news assumes that peace will speedily be made.

The Governor-General of India and Lady Canning left Bombay for Madras and Calcutta on the 6th and arrived at Madras on the 14th of February.

The King of Sardinia reached his thirty-sixth year on the 14 h instant.

Lord Howard de Walden, the English Minister at Brussels, gave a grand dinner last week, at which Count de Creptowitch, the Russian Minister, was present. The day after Count Creptowitch, in his turn, entertained at dinner the English and French Ministers.

It was stated last Saturday by Lord Stanhope, at the festival of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, that a portion of the papers of the late Sir Robert Peel, consisting of memoirs written by that statesman himself, would shortly be published.

Dr. Conneau, first physician to the French Emperor, has been promoted to the rank of Commander in the Order of the Legion of Honour.

General Sir George Berkeley has been added to the Commission of general officers appointed to inquire into the allegations in the Crimean report, in the room of General Sir T. M'Mahon, whose health does not permit his attendance.

The King of Holland has just appointed General Pahud to be Governor-General of the Dutch Colonies in India. This is the best-paid situation at the disposal of the Government, the salary, &c., attached to it amounting to 300,000 florins (633,000*l.*), or £25,320.

The Grand Duchess of Tuscany arrived at Rome on the 9th, under the incognito of Countess of Pitigliano, and alighted at the palace of the Tuscan Embassy. On the following day her Imperial Highness proceeded to the Vatican and had an audience of the Pope, and on the 11th she proceeded on her journey to Naples.

Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., who has filled the important offices of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces of India and Governor of Bombay, has accepted the permanent Under-Secretaryship to the India Board, vacated by Sir Thomas Redington.

The Countess Danner, morganatic wife of the King of Denmark, is dangerously ill.

Letters from Vienna state that Prince Stirbey has no intention of retiring from public life; on the contrary, he hopes that the great Powers will render the Hospodarate of Wallachia hereditary in his family.

Ronconi has received the dignity of Commander at an installation of Knights of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, in the chapel of the Orders of Knighthood at Madrid.

Generals Canrobert, Bosquet, and Randon have been made Marshals of France.

A new street in Paris, leading from the Rue St. Denis to the Rue Lavandières, Sainte-Opportune, has been named Rue du Prince Imperial.

General Prim arrived at Bayonne on the 13th inst. from Madrid, on his way to Paris, where he is about to marry a rich American lady.

M. de Zedlitz Neukirch, Chief Councillor of the Government at Liegnitz (Silesia), is appointed successor to M. Hinceldy in the Director-Generalship of Berlin Police.

The King of Saxony has authorised the creation at Leipsic of a Credit Mobilier establishment, with a capital of twenty millions of thalers (seventy-five millions of francs).

The subscription opened for the family of M. de Hinceldy in Berlin already amounts to more than 10,000 thalers.

M. Horace Vernet has finished a grand picture of the Battle of the Alma, painted to order for Prince Jerome.

Madame Goldschmidt and her husband have contributed the munificent sum of £1872 towards the Nightingale Fund, being the proceeds of the concert given by them at Exeter-hall on the evening of Tuesday week.

The celebrated Bowyer Bible, in forty-five folio volumes, and containing 6000 engravings, was sold by auction at Bolton last week, and bought by Robert Heywood, Esq., for £550.

The Court of Athens, having waited in vain for an invitation to be represented at the Congress in Paris, has determined on sending its Ambassador at London, M. Tricoupi, to present a memorandum to that diplomatic assembly.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Kentucky imposing a tax upon bachelors over thirty years of age of five dollars on each 1000 dollars' worth of property, *ad valorem*, to educate other people's children.

The Russians taken prisoners by the French have been sent to Odessa, and exchanged for Turkish prisoners.

Accounts from Manila state that bands of brigands are scouring the country, and spreading incendiary proclamations against the Spaniards.

The Danish Minister Scheele has communicated to the United States Government that the treaty with Denmark relative to the Sound Dues, which expires on the 14th April, will be prolonged for two months.

A monthly line of American steamers is about to be put on between New York and London, calling at Cork. The first of the line of these steamers is appointed to leave New York for London on the 1st of April next.

The Chamber of Representatives of Belgium has finally voted by a large majority the law authorising the extradition of political offenders.

The merchants and manufacturers of Wolverhampton have, in imitation of Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, and other large commercial communities, resolved upon establishing a Chamber of Commerce in that town.

The aqueduct of Sebastopol has been blown up by our engineers. The canal or grand aqueduct of Sebastopol was about eight miles in length. Its width was six feet, and its mean depth seven feet and a half.

The specie brought by the *Asia* from New York on Tuesday last amounted to 559,747 dollars—of which 200,000 dollars were on account of Havre merchants.

Some sergeants of the Spanish army have been arrested at Cadiz on suspicion of being concerned in a republican conspiracy.

The execution of Bousfield, who was convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of his wife, and against whom there are three other indictments for the murder of his three children, is fixed to take place on Monday week.

In consequence of the *Brussels Indépendance* having passed into foreign hands, measures are being taken to establish a new Liberal political and exclusively Belgic journal.

The firmament has lately presented an aspect of peculiar magnificence at Bombay, the whole five planets having been visible for nearly a week, some time betwixt sunset and dawn. Mercury has now disappeared—Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, and Mars are still in sight.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* alleges that the French army in the East counts no less than 30,000 sick in the ambulances and hospitals.

A fund is being raised to erect a solid block of marble in the Crimea to the "Memory of the (Masonic) brethren who have lost their lives in the Eastern Expedition in 1854 and following years," to be raised by Freemasons of Malta and the United Services.

A proposal has been made that the Sardinian carabinieri should be armed with double-barrelled rifles, in order the better to cope with the bandits, who all possess rifles, and are also said to be provided with reconnoitring telescopes.

In the Queen Bench's prison one man has been confined since 1812 for not answering satisfactorily; four have been in prison since 1842, one each since 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848. In almost every case there is stated to be "no apparent legal impediment to an early release."

The trial of the Danish ex-Ministers, although finished, as regards those gentlemen, is likely still to occupy public attention in Denmark. M. Salicath, one of the counsel for the accused Ministers, has lodged a complaint for calumnious imputations against the Copenhagen journal, the *Dag-bladet*.

The New Ross election has terminated in the return of Mr. Tottenham. The numbers were—For Tottenham, 84; Redington, 65.

The Mixed Commission charged to prepare the bases of a Customs Union between the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway have presented an international bill on the subject.

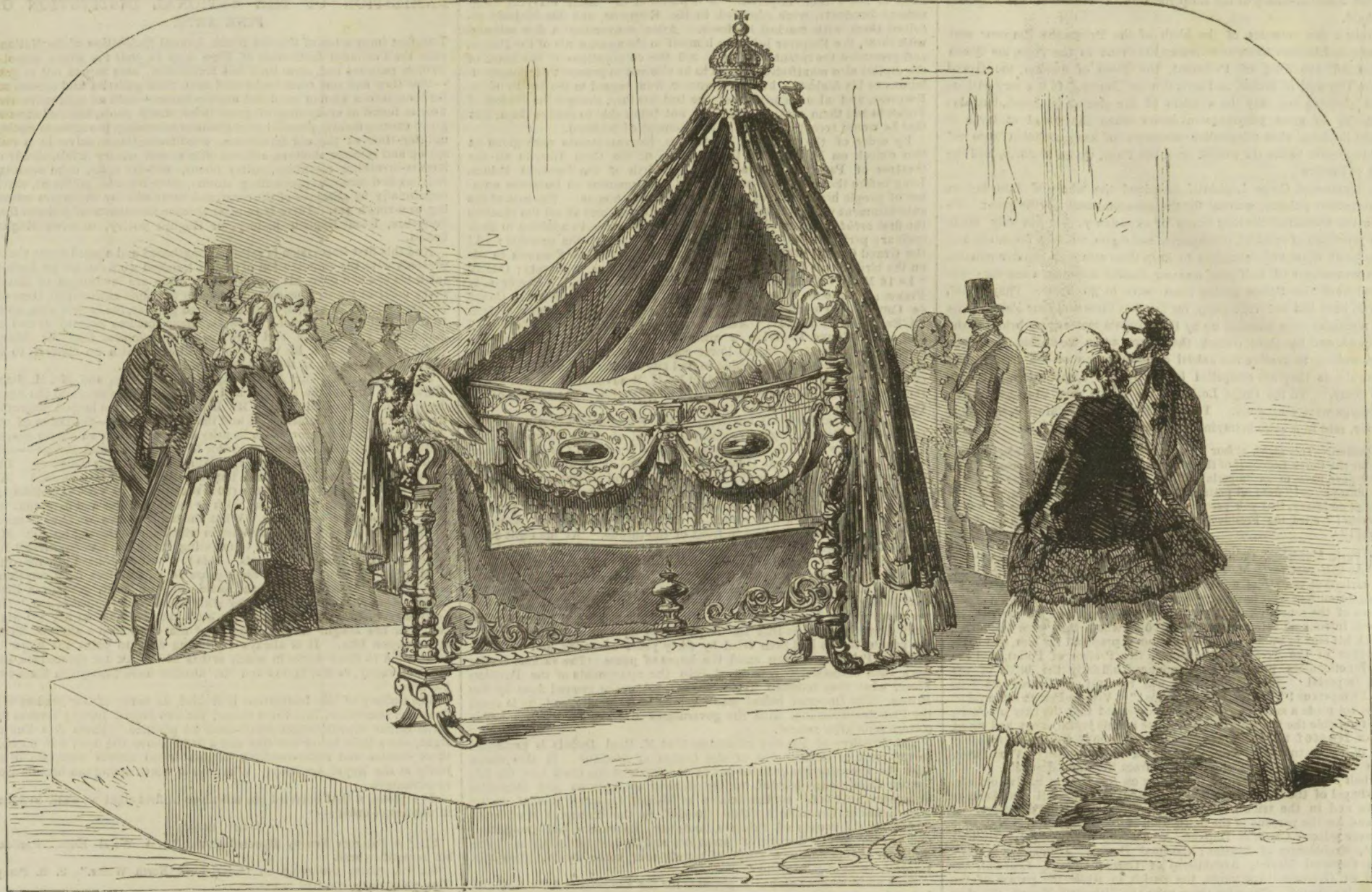
The King of Naples has authorised the exportation of Corn at a duty of one or two ducats the cantare.

John Fowkes, who was convicted of the murder of his nephew at the last assizes, was executed at Leicester, on Wednesday last.

There are forty candidates for election into the Royal Society this year. This number exceeds that of any preceding year since 1847.



HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.



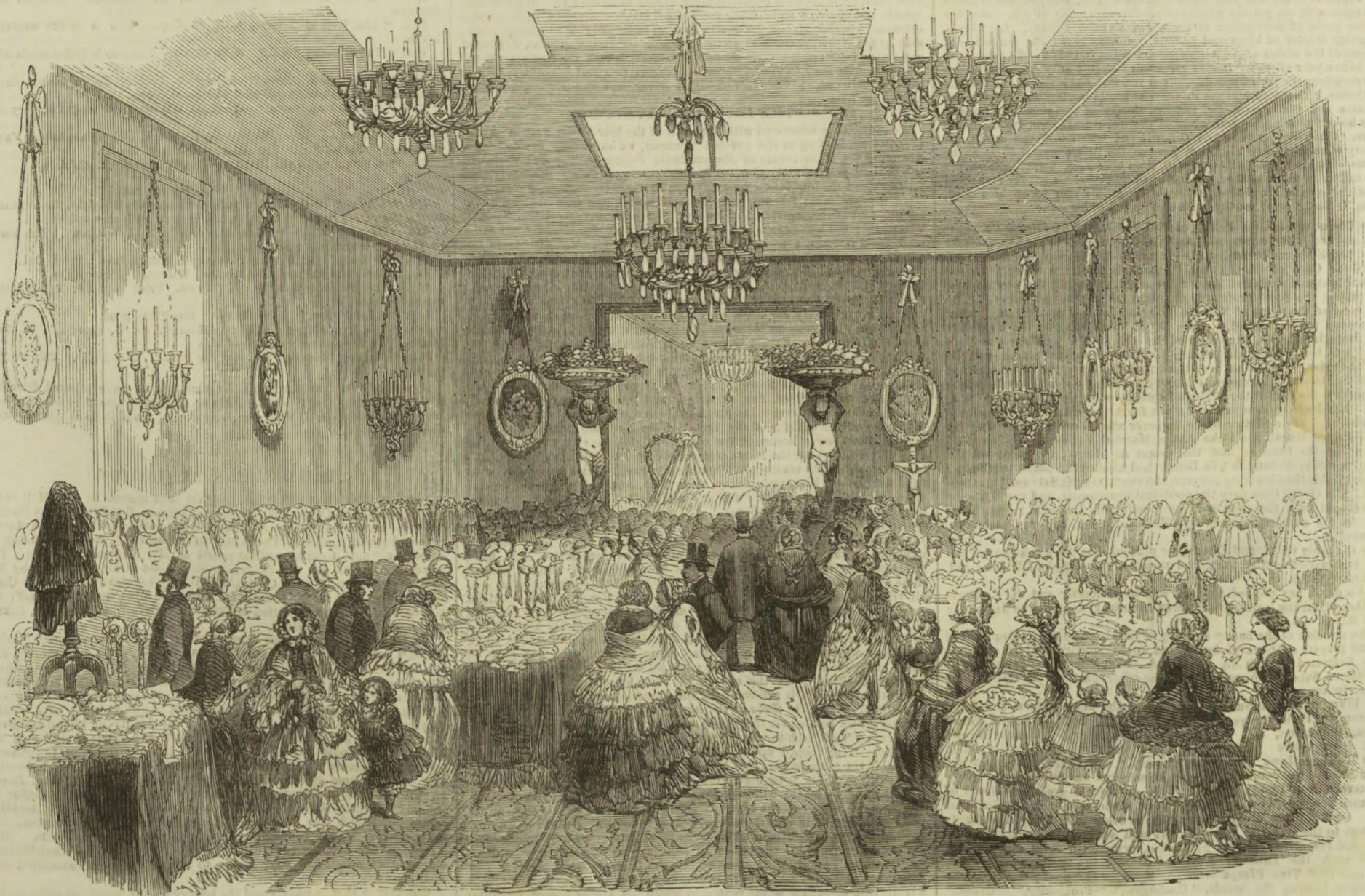
THE CRADLE FOR THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

BIRTH OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

SUNDAY last added another to the many instances of the great good fortune which has attended Napoleon the Third. His dearest wishes as a husband and the founder of a dynasty are fulfilled. He has now a son and heir, and the Imperial infant is said by those who have seen him to be a remarkably fine robust boy. He is described as rosy, plump, well made, fully developed, and with a surprising abundance of chestnut-coloured hair, resembling his father's. The name given to him is Napoleon-Eugene-Louis-Jean-Joseph. The reasons for these names are very simple. He is called Napoleon and Louis after his father; Eugene from his mother Eugenie; Jean after the Pope, who is to be his godfather; and Joseph in compliment to his intended godmother, the Queen of Sweden, whose name is Josephine.

On Saturday night a considerable crowd had collected round the Tuileries and the Place du Carrousel, anxiously waiting to hear the cannon announce the birth of an Imperial infant. Soon after three o'clock the assembled multitude were gratified; and when 101 guns proclaimed the birth of a Prince, there arose a murmur of universal satisfaction. Couriers were seen leaving the Tuileries on horseback, and carriages were driving about at full speed; in fact, the Rue de Rivoli looked as animated as if it were mid-day. The preparations for illuminating had been going on all night in every quarter of the city; and as soon as the intelligence was universally known, thousands of flags decorated the boulevards and principal streets of Paris. The banners of France, Turkey, Sardinia, and England were seen in all directions. So general were the signs of rejoicing that, on looking down a street, the more distant houses appeared to be completely covered with gay drapery.

Immediately after the accouchement (which took place at a quarter past three on Sunday morning) the infant was presented by Madame Bruat, Governess of the Children of France, to the Emperor and to the Empress, to their august Highnesses Prince Napoleon and Prince Lucien Murat, and to their Excellencies the Minister of State and to the Keeper of the Seals. The *procès verbal* of his birth was then entered upon the Registry of the Civil State of the Imperial Family by his Excellency the Minister of State, assisted by his Excellency the President of the Council of State, conformably to the article of the *Senatus consultum* of the 25th December, 1852, and to Article 13 of the Imperial Statute of the 21st of June, 1853. In the chamber of her Majesty, when the birth took place, were—the Emperor, the Countess de Montijo, the Duchess d'Esling, and nurse and doctors. The grand dignitaries of the State were assembled in the Salon Vert, near the chamber of her Majesty. In the adjoining salons



THE LALETTE, OR OUTFIT FOR THE IMPERIAL INFANT.

were the Aides-de-Camp of the Emperor and the officers of the Imperial household.

Within a few minutes of the birth of the Prince the Emperor sent messages in his own name announcing the event to the Pope, the Queen of England, the King of Piedmont, the Queen of Sweden, the Grand Duchess Dowager of Baden, and several other Courts. It is a very curious fact, as showing not only the wonders of the electric telegraph, but also the activity of great personages at hours when the world at large is wrapped in sleep, that telegraphic messages of congratulation were received in answer before six o'clock from the Pope, Queen Victoria, and the Queen of Sweden.

The Senate and Corps Legislatif remained the whole of Saturday in their respective palaces, waiting for the announcement of the event. To beguile the tedium of the long hours of expectancy, they not only made ample provision of eatables, champagne, and cigars, but sent for music and invited their wives and daughters to keep them company. After remaining *en permanence* till half past one on Sunday morning, a message was received from the Palace giving them leave to go home. They could, however, have had but little sleep, for between three and four o'clock most of the members were knocked up by their private messengers bringing the great news, and by eight o'clock they were again assembled in public sitting, waiting to receive the official communication of the intelligence. The Senate, as they are compelled to do by the constitution, sat with closed doors. To the Corps Legislatif the public were admitted. The proceedings were very short. The President, Count de Morny, on taking the chair, said in a voice betraying much emotion:—

Gentlemen,—This night, at four o'clock, the Emperor sent an orderly officer to inform the Corps Legislatif of the happy deliverance of the Empress. Her Majesty gave birth to an Imperial Prince at a quarter past three (Oies of "Vive l'Empereur!" from all parts of the house). I see, gentlemen, continued the Count de Morny, that you participate in the joy of all France. "Vive l'Empereur!" cried the President, "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive le Prince Impérial!"

The Paris Municipal Commission was also called together on the occasion. At half-past three M. Favé, one of the orderly officers of the Emperor, arrived at the Hôtel de Ville to announce the birth of the Prince. Messengers on foot and horseback were at once sent off to summon the members of the municipal body. As soon as they had all arrived, M. Favé was introduced into the Salle du Trône, where they were assembled, and took his seat in an arm-chair of ceremony prepared for him, and then, in presence of the Prefect of the Seine, the Prefect of Police, and the other functionaries present, he announced officially the birth of the Prince Impérial. This intelligence was received with loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive le Prince Impérial!" The Prefect made a suitable reply, and announced that the City of Paris, happy to enable the indigent to participate in this joyful event, had voted a sum of 200,000*f.* to be thus appropriated—100,000*f.* for the payment of money in arrear to nurses engaged to bring up other persons' children, and 100,000*f.* for redeeming small objects from the Mont-de-Piété.

The half-baptism (*ondoiement*) took place on Sunday, at twelve o'clock, in the chapel of the Tuileries, after the Imperial mass. All the places at the sides and in the tribunes were reserved for the grand dignitaries of State, and for the persons of the household of their Majesties. Near the altar were placed Cardinal Dupont, Archbishop of Bourges; Cardinal Gousset, Archbishop of Rheims; Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux; Cardinal Morlet, Archbishop of Tours; and M. Legrand, the Curé of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois, the parish in which the palace of the Tuileries is situated. Opposite them were the Bishop of Nancy, the first chaplain of the Emperor, and his clergy. In the middle of the sanctuary, opposite the *fautail* of the Emperor, was a table covered with white drapery, on which stood a magnificent baptismal font in silver gilt, with all its accessories. On one side of the chapel were the Admirals and Marshals of France and other high dignitaries, the Grand Master of the Imperial Household, and the Deputy Masters of the Ceremonies; and on the other side, the Princess Mathilde, the Grand Mistress of the Household, and the Ladies of Honour of the Empress. At about half-past twelve the Emperor entered, followed by the members of the Imperial family, the Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and the Legislative Body, the Grand Chamberlain, and the Grand Master of the Ceremonies. The Bishop of Arras performed the mass. After the Gospel the Abbé Deplace, the preacher at the Court, ascended the pulpit, and took for his text, "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini" (Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord). "It is Jesus Christ," said the Abbé, "who is this envoy of the Lord and God himself, to whom are addressed the prayers, not of a people, but of the whole world." After calling to mind that the envoy of God was personified in his Church, the preacher, with an emotion in which all the auditory shared, exclaimed:—

But it appears to me that your ideas anticipate mine, and that public gratitude mingles with the prayers which every believer is ready to pour out at the triumphal pomp of the Saviour of the world on Palm Sunday. Lord Jesus, the Supreme Master of kings and nations, you have heard our prayers, and have granted the wishes of the Sovereign and of the country! We return you thanks before your altars for having given to an august union that fruitfulness which constitutes the joy of this day. It is you who have blessed, in the heir to the throne, both the faith of the Prince who proclaims, before all the world, his mission and your Providence, and the charity of the pious Princess who honours herself in being the protectress of the unfortunate, and the mother of the poor. Complete your mercies, O Lord! and watch over this cradle, the depository of so many hopes! Form yourself the Prince now born to be the happiness of a great people! Give him, from his father, ability, genius, and magnanimity; from his mother, kindness and inexhaustible benevolence; and from both, sincere faith and true religious feeling. To sum up all in a word, give him, O God, a heart worthy of his destiny and of his name.

After Divine service, the Prince, carried by his *gouvernante*, was brought in with the prescribed ceremonial, and was placed so as to receive the holy water. The Emperor presented the Prince to the Bishop, his first chaplain, and the Curé of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois took the water from the baptismal font and sprinkled it over the child, repeating the sacramental words amidst the most profound attention of the congregation. The Prince received the name of Napoleon-Eugène-Louis-Jean-Joseph. After the ceremony was concluded, a "Te Deum" was sung by the chorists of the Imperial chapel, accompanied by the organ. While the "Te Deum" was being sung, the Bishop of Nancy remained standing at the foot of the altar. The font was then removed from the table, and the Curé of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois placed on it the two registers in which was inscribed the fact of the Prince's baptism, with the names just mentioned. His Majesty then received a pen from the Curé, and signed the two registers. The signature of the Emperor was followed immediately by those of Prince Murat, the Duke d'Albe, Marshal Vaillant; M. Troplong, President of the Senate; and the Count de Morny, President of the Legislative Body. When the "Te Deum" had finished the officiating Bishop read the suitable thanksgiving prayers, and the "Domine Salvum" was performed. His Grace then gave the pontifical benediction, and the Emperor left the chapel with the customary ceremonial, the Imperial Prince being carried to his own apartment by Madame Bruat and the assistant-governantes.

After the mass the Grand Chancellor proceeded to the apartment of the Prince, and carried to him the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour and the military medal.

The Emperor has decided that he will be godfather and the Empress godmother of all the legitimate children born in France on the day of the 16th of March.

On the occasion of the happy delivery of the Empress a "Te Deum" was sung and prayers of thanksgiving offered up on Sunday in all the churches of the Reformed Church in Paris and the banlieue. The same will take place on Sunday (to-morrow) in the other parts of the Consistorial circumscription.

The illuminations on Sunday night were the most general that have been seen in Paris for years. Not only were all the public offices, theatres, ministries, &c., brilliantly lit up, but private houses almost everywhere hung out many coloured lanterns. Those of the Bourse shone forth conspicuously, and were the more remarked because the Bourse had never illuminated on any of the many recent occasions of public rejoicing. The decoration erected in front of the Bourse consisted of a triumphal arch, surmounted by an Imperial crown. On the frieze was the inscription, in coloured lamps, "The Agents de Change to the Imperial Prince." The arch was united by garlands of flowers and evergreens to four pyramids, surmounted with stars, ornamented with the national flag, and bearing the inscriptions, "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" Between the pyramids were four escutcheons, bearing the words, "Confidence," "Prosperity," "Credit," "Security."

On Monday the women of the markets, or, as they are called, *les dames de la Halle*, went to the Tuileries, to congratulate the Emperor on the

birth of the Prince Impérial. A deputation of them, carrying magnificent bouquets, were admitted to the Emperor, and his Majesty received them with marked kindness. After conversing a few minutes with them, the Emperor led them himself to the apartments of the Prince, and presented the infant to them. All the corporations of workmen of the capital also manifested a desire to be allowed to present their congratulations to his Majesty; but the Emperor, from regard to the health of the Empress, and also on account of the bad weather, charged the Prefect of Police to tell them that he regretted not being able to receive them, but that he would accept their visit at the moment of baptism.

By order of the Emperor, gratuitous representations were given at two o'clock on Monday, at the expense of the Civil List, in all the theatres of Paris, in celebration of the birth of the Imperial Prince. Long before the hour appointed for the performances an immense number of people had assembled outside the different houses. The cost of the entertainment was at the expense of the Civil List, and at all the theatres the first *artistes* performed. The following theatres, in addition to their ordinary performances, gave something appropriate to the occasion:—At the Grand Opera a cantata was executed; at the Théâtre Français an ode on the birth of the Prince Impérial; Opéra Comique, a cantata; Odéon, "Le 16 Mars;" Théâtre Lyrique, a cantata; Vaudeville, "L'Espoir de la France;" Variétés, "Le Berceau Impérial;" Palais Royal, "101 Coups de Canon;" Porte-Saint-Martin, divertissement allégorique; Gaîté, "L'Enfant de la France;" Ambigu Comique, "A la Voie du Canon;" and at the Cirque Impérial, a cantata. Every theatre was crowded, generally with persons in the lower classes of society, and better-conducted audiences it was impossible to find anywhere. At the Français the ode, composed by M. Mery, was recited by M. Beauvallet. The cantata at the Opera was by M. Adam, the words by M. Pacini. The cantata of the Opéra Comique was composed by M. Halévy.

On Tuesday, at half-past one o'clock, the Emperor received the felicitations of the Senate, Legislative Corps, Council of State, Magistracy, the Institute, clergy of different persuasions, the Municipal Corps, and deputations from the National Guard and from the army and navy. The magistrates were in full costume, and the civil and military functionaries in full uniform. The reception took place in the Throne-room, and the Emperor, who, as usual on such occasions, wore the uniform of General of Division, with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, remained during the ceremony standing in front of the throne. At his right stood Prince Napoleon. The next place of honour belonged to Prince Louis Lucien; but his Highness is still confined to his apartment, and was unable to be present at the ceremony. The Emperor replied to the addresses of the presidents of the various corps in a few words, which were loudly applauded. Count de Morny having addressed his Majesty in the name of the Legislative Corps, the Emperor replied with emotion, reminding the Deputies that the Napoleonic dynasty had sprung from the people, that it had been tried by forty years' adversity, and that the Imperial Prince was born amid the hopes of peace. The various bodies were then successively introduced into the apartments of the Pavillon Flore, when they returned to those occupied on the ground floor by the Prince. The Imperial infant was sleeping in its cradle, and by it stood the Princess d'Esling, with the governesses and sub-governesses. The cortège soon after retired.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday announces that M. Paul Dubois is promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour. It also states that the Emperor has granted out of the funds of the Civil List the following donations:—10,000*f.* to the Society of Authors and Dramatic Composers; 10,000*f.* to the Society of Men of Letters; 10,000*f.* to the Association of Dramatic Artists; 10,000*f.* to the Society of Musicians; 10,000*f.* to the Society of Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, and Designers; and 10,000*f.* to the Society of Inventors and Industrial Artists. The *Moniteur* also publishes a poem of twenty-four verses by M. Théophile Gautier, entitled "Nativité."

Such an immense number of presents for the Empress and the Imperial infant have lately been sent to Paris, that it has been found absolutely necessary to send orders to all the railway stations and diligence offices in the country not to receive any parcel for such a destination. The money spent in paying for the carriage has been enormous. Of course very few could be accepted, and the greater part were returned to the senders, with thanks for their offer. The carriage of all these returned parcels was paid by her Majesty. Many of the presents were of a very odd character. Among the gifts for the infant was an enormous case of honey, the carriage of which came to twenty francs. The Empress received from a woman in the south of France an extremely dirty girdle, which the donor said she had worn for seven confinements; as she had had only boys, she thought the Empress would be glad to wear it for luck.

THE IMPERIAL CRADLE.

The presentation of the cradle by the city of Paris for the Imperial infant took place last Wednesday week, at the Tuileries. The cradle is in the form of a ship, as being a prominent figure in the arms of Paris. At the prow an eagle is placed with wings fully outspread, while at the poop is a figure representing the city of Paris, covered with a robe of gold; and arms of silver, raised above its head, support the Imperial crown. At the feet of the syrens two sea deities regard the cradle with a protecting look; and below, at each corner, winged syrens of silver twine in numerous spirals the folds of their tails, formed of scales enamelled with various colours. On the sides of the cradle, four medallions of blue enamel represent in gay hues the cardinal virtues of peace—Force, Vigilance, Prudence, and Justice. Between each medallion are to be seen the initials "N.E." The materials used in the construction of this rich and beautiful work of art are rosewood, enamel, and oxydised silver, and the effect produced is most exquisite.

THE IMPERIAL LAYETTE.

As everything connected with the birth of the heir to the French throne becomes interesting at the present moment, we have this week given a sketch of the Show-rooms of Mademoiselle Felicie, in the Rue Vivienne, where the *layette* for the Imperial infant was on view for some days previously to the auspicious event. Three rooms, one of them of great size, were thrown open for this purpose, and everything exhibited in them formed part of the *layette*. At the first glance the only colour to be seen was white; but afterwards the eye perceived that the ribbons and satin used for trimming several of the articles were blue. But as blue is the colour appropriated to male children, as rose or pink is to those of the opposite sex, the idea would occur to the looker-on that everything had been prepared exclusively for a Prince. Such, however, was not the fact; for, as the Imperial infant was *voué au blanc*, blue is used in such a case indiscriminately for either sex. As some of our readers are not perhaps aware what *voué au blanc* exactly means, it may be as well to state that sometimes in France a mother consecrates her child before its birth to the Virgin, placing the infant under her especial protection, and, as a sign of her having done so, clothes the child in white only (with rare ornaments of blue at times), and keeps it in that attire for a certain number of years—three, five, or seven—and on some occasions to the period of the child's first communion. It is in accordance with this custom that some of the articles of the Imperial *layette* were ornamented with blue, without any reference to the sex of the infant. In the large room at Middle Felicie's all the tables along the sides, as well as an exceedingly broad one down the centre, were completely covered with the most beautiful articles of lace, embroidery, silk, satin, and cambric that perhaps were ever collected together for any one child. Of dresses alone there were no less than twelve dozen. All were embroidered with such rare perfection as to rank as works of art, and the vast quantity of *point d'Alençon* with which they were trimmed must have been of immense value. Along the tables are also to be seen babies' caps, hats, and head-dresses in such abundance as to excite one's wonder, and of these also twelve dozen were prepared—all beautifully embroidered, and all trimmed with the most costly lace. Of course, the richer articles were not ordered in such profusion—as, for instance, the long mantles, of which there were a dozen for State occasions, most richly embroidered and trimmed, while others were in satin, in silk, or in cashmere, but all of the greatest beauty. The quilts also, some in blue satin and some in white, were on a more limited scale; but all as rich as human ingenuity could make them. At the end of the room stood the cradle—not that which the city of Paris presented for the Imperial infant, but still one of great beauty. A lofty *fiche* at the head, formed of a vine-branch of gilt bronze, gently bends over the part in which the infant is to sleep. From the *fiche* curtains of Mechlin lace lined with blue silk are suspended at each side, the whole being looped up with gold cords terminating with torselets to match of the same metal. One *courre-pied* is of white satin, and another of blue, and the whole is covered over with Alençon lace, with the initials N.E. in the centre—the whole producing an effect of the rarest elegance. Opposite the cradle, on the centre table, stood the *robe de baptême*, all of *point d'Alençon*, with mantle and head-dress to match. Near it was a maul of ermine, with a mantle of white satin lined with ermine. On the table lay the child's coral for the period of teething—in this instance made of amber, the ball for the rattle being hollowed from the solid mass. This little playing alone cost 600*f.* Near it was placed an amber necklace, with a small gold medallion in the centre, to which the Archbishop of Paris has given his benediction. Three *corbeilles de baptême* lay near, all lined with blue satin, and covered with Alençon lace, and bearing the Imperial cipher and arms.

EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.

The first impression of this the Ninth Annual Exhibition of the National (late the Portland) Institution of Fine Arts is, that the whole school of British painters had, since their last Exhibition, been turned out to grass—that they had run from books and men, from galleries and cabinet collections, into a kind of salad and marine nature—such an oppressive overflow is found at every turn of green lanes, shady pools, haunted streams, gipsy encampments, peaceful cots, gleaners returning, ploughboys resting, milking-time at the old farmhouse, woodland cottages, calves in a stall, spring and summer showers, autumn effects, and wintry wilds, cloudy or incense-breathing mornings, sultry noons, mid-day rests, calm evenings, sunrises and sunsets, approaching storms, river breezes, milldams, varied occasionally by glimpses of the coast, and rarer still by shrimpers returning, or a rough sea. There is an utter absence throughout of pictures from Scripture, from English history, or English poetry, or even English fiction.

And this first impression is rather strengthened and abused as the visitor proceeds with the examination of the six hundred works of art set forth to catch his eye and open his pursestrings. Here are landscapes of almost every order of merit, from excellence down to stupid mediocrity. Here are pictures varying in price from two hundred guineas, the largest sum, down to three guineas, the lowest. Here are many pictures painted at and for Art Union Prizeholders, and here are a few pictures that Mr. Sheepshanks might add to his very choice collection with no discredit to his taste or disadvantage to the reputation of his gallery.

Mr. J. E. Lauder, Mr. A. B. Clay, Mr. C. Rossiter, and Mr. H. Stacy Marks are among the solitary and ambitious contributors to the figure department of the exhibition. Mr. Lauder has sent the largest picture in the Gallery (335), "James Watt and the Steam-engine—the Dawn of the Nineteenth Century," for which he asks £210. This is an oblong-shaped picture, representing the great inventor in a rather affected attitude—seen to his knees—surrounded by the apparatus that led to his discovery. The colouring is rich and harmonious, but the composition is awkward. Mr. Clay's one-hundred-pound picture (304) is called "The Visit to Bethany;" it is a small-sized canvas, treated with so much thought and care that we have selected it for engraving. What further remarks we have to make on it we shall reserve for the number in which the engraving appears. Mr. Rossiter sends (124) "Fluellen Compelling Pistol to Eat the Leek," for which he asks seventy-five pounds. This is a well-considered picture—full of character, with a touch of Shakespeare in it, and free from anything like common treatment. Of the same order of merit, perhaps a little higher, is (502) Mr. H. Stacy Marks' sixty-three-pound contribution, "The Gravediggers in Hamlet." Here the artist has read his author for himself, and has caught the dry humour of the scene with a sense of Shakespeare upon him. It is always a pleasing duty to point the finger of admiration to those works in which artists will think for themselves, and think correctly, as Mr. Marks and Mr. Rossiter have thought in these two pictures.

The Gallery of the Institution is divided, as many of our readers will doubtless remember, into three rooms, the two largest having screens for water-colour drawings and small-sized oil pictures. There is a line of sight, and a little below the line and a little above the line; but none of those cornice and rafter-reaching heights which artists complain of so justly at the Royal Academy. Whatever is worth seeing can here be seen to advantage.

The pictures that arrested our attention at first sight we shall instance in numerical order:—

FIRST ROOM.

21. "A Summer Eve by Haunted Stream." A. W. H. Hunt. Poetical, but somewhat hard.
38. "A Storm Gathering on Cader Idris, North Wales." S. R. Percy. Very picturesque and true to nature.
41. "A Green Lane at Langley, Bucks." T. Frowd. Price £10, and fairly worth £50, if we are to judge by the prices affixed to other pictures.
53. "The Clyde." J. Wright Oakes. Evidently direct from nature, but the water too hard.
64. "Simon and Iphigenia." F. Underhill. This we shall engrave. *Simon* is a play on *Cymon*, and *Iphigenia* is a village girl of six or seven.
69. "Swaledale." James Peel. True to the scenery of Yorkshire.
77. "A Glimpse at Wharfedale, Yorkshire." F. H. Henshaw. Equally true to nature.
88. "The Morning Rest in Ploughing Time." A scene in Sussex, near Newhaven. H. B. Willis. Here we have a glimpse of the coast of Sussex, with the Martello Towers. A very truthful and brightly-coloured picture.
108. "Summer." Neville Lupton. Very careful in execution.
112. "A Welsh Valley." F. W. Hulme. Good.
120. "An English Farmyard." A. F. Rolfe and J. Fredericks. An oval in the manner of Herring, and up to his level; though bearing too evident marks of constant attention to Mr. Herring's manner.
124. "Fluellen Compelling Pistol to Eat the Leek." C. Rossiter. Of this we have already spoken.

MIDDLE ROOM.

292. "In the Marshes—Morning." G. A. Williams. This we shall engrave.
304. "The Visit to Bethany." A. B. Clay. This is in the engraver's hands.
314. "The Mid-day Meal." H. B. Willis. This also is in the hands of the engraver.
332. "In the New Forest." Sidney R. Perry. Felled timber in the foreground. Somewhat hard, with all its carefulness.
344. "Approaching Storm." Alfred W. Williams. Among the very best pictures in the collection.
356. "The Swale, above Richmond, Yorkshire, looking across the Va'ef Mowbray." James Peel. The same remark as on No. 69.
380. "A Breeze down the River." E. C. Williams. Truthful.

THIRD ROOM.

404. "Waterfall on the Lang Strath, Stonewhite Borodale, Cumberland." Henry Moore. Painted on the spot, and painted with care and skill.
424. "Early Morning—Sunrise, Hastings." E. C. Williams. The sunrise on the cliffs exquisitely rendered.
429. "Evening." H. B. Willis. A small, good picture. Price £21.
441. "Shades of Autumn." Alfred W. Williams. Price £200.
451. "The Heron's Haunt." H. Moore. Price only £8; and of course marked "sold."
489. "A Rough Sea." John Thorpe. Small and good.
502. "The Gravedigger's Riddle—Hamlet: act v., scene 1." H. Stacy Marks. We have already spoken of this.
505. "Summer Morning: Crossing the Ford." T. J. Soper. This we shall engrave.

It will be seen that nearly all the pictures we have selected from the 600 are landscapes. We shall continue our observations on the National Institution Exhibition, with the Engravings from it to which we have already referred.

THE CRIMEAN EXHIBITION.

A HIGHLY interesting exhibition has just been opened in Pall-Mall (over against the Opera Colonnade), called the Crimean Exhibition. The leading features of the exhibition are two large, nobly-conceived, and finely-executed pictures, called "The Battle of Balaklava," and "The Battle of Inkerman," both from the skilful pencil of Mr. Edward Armitage. The minor attractions are the far-famed ninety-one drawings made by Mr. William Simpson, for Mr. Colnaghi; the fifty-two drawings made by Carlo Bossoli, who lived in the Crimea, in the suite of Prince Woronzoff; together with a curious collection of Crimean relics from Balaklava, Inkerman, and the Malakoff itself.

Mr. Armitage obtained his reputation in England as an artist during the first cartoon competition in Westminster Hall, when he carried away the first prize for—if we remember rightly—his Julius Caesar Landing. The fame he thus acquired was materially strengthened by his "Battle of Meanee," in which he portrayed with marvellous power of drawing and skill in combination of forms and incidents the excitement of a soldier together with the spirit of an artist and the fidelity of a photographer. Mr. Armitage works in the school of Vernet, and draws a battle as Sir Walter Scott would have described one. In his "Battle of Inkerman" we have a picture on canvas equal in merit to the celebrated description of the same great occasion by the Correspondent of the *Times*. In the "Battle of Balaklava" we have a picture infinitely superior to the ode in which the Poet-Laureate attempted to describe that dreadful carnage. Which are the finer fellows in this bloody contest, the Scots Greys or the Inniskillings? It is impossible to decide. Mr. Armitage has done justice to both, as the Greys and the Inniskillings did, on that memorable day, justice to themselves, their comrades, and their country.

Whoever wishes to understand the history of the recent struggle in the Crimea should give a day to this highly-instructive and interesting Exhibition. Maps and models will do much, but the pictures and drawings here assembled will do a great deal more.

MUSIC.

IN the absence of dramatic entertainments during Passion-week there have been many musical performances.

"THE MESSIAH" has been three times given during the week: on Monday by Mr. Hullah at St. Martin's-hall, on Tuesday by Mr. and Madame Goldschmidt at Exeter-hall, and on Wednesday by the Sacred Harmonic Society at the same place. These performances, being precisely similar to those already given by the same parties, furnish no matter for description or criticism. The same oratorio has likewise been given at several places in the provinces: and when we consider how many thousand people have, during this sacred season, listened with attention and reverence to the most sublime and awful music ever heard by human ears, we cannot but be struck with the increasing power of this art, when associated with the most solemn thoughts and feelings which can enter into the mind of man.

The musical entertainments of the week have not been altogether sacred. On Monday evening there were two "Monster Concerts," as they are called—the one given by Mr. George Case, at Exeter-hall; the other by Mr. Howard Glover, at Sadler's Wells Theatre. They were, as such things always are, made for the multitude, each of them presenting a cheap and ample bill of fare, made up of dishes acceptable to the popular taste. Between them they gave employment to a perfect host of singers and players, many of whom, notwithstanding the distance, contrived to appear at both. Such concerts furnish little or nothing that is new to a musical listener, as the performers sing and play familiar things which cost no trouble in preparation and rehearsal, but which, nevertheless, do very well for a popular audience. Accordingly both these concerts drew crowded houses.

On the same evening the AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY had their third concert of the season at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were filled to overflowing. The programme included Mozart's Symphony in G minor, overtures by Balfe and Herold, and Beethoven's first pianoforte Concerto in C. This last piece which is less often played than Beethoven's other pianoforte concertos, was played by Mr. S. Waley, the distinguished amateur, whose admirable performances have created so great a sensation at these concerts. Mr. Waley is one of those few amateurs who possess the powers of the first professional artists; and, on this occasion, his brilliant but smooth and finished execution, his thorough comprehension of his author, and his graceful and expressive style, would have done honour to the greatest pianist of the day. The vocal music consisted of German part-songs by the Amateur Society of Gentlemen of the City, who practise under the direction of M. Pauer; and of two songs—the romance, "Sombres forêts," from "Guillaume Tell," and the Scotch ballad, "Annie Laurie," sung by a young lady, called in the bills Miss Louisa Miller, but who really bears the name of a highly eminent member of the theatrical profession. She sang very charmingly, but with somewhat too great exuberance of ornament. In the Scotch ballad, especially, her singing was too florid to be characteristic. In this kind of music the only legitimate ornament is graceful simplicity. The concert was conducted by Mr. H. Leslie with his usual ability, and was one of the most successful ever given by the society.

The seat of the Royal Italian Opera, for this season at least, is to be the Lyceum Theatre; Mr. Gye having endeavoured in vain to obtain possession, first of Her Majesty's Theatre and next of Drury Lane. The Lyceum is already in the course of preparation for the reception of the Italian troupe, and will, it is said, be made the most elegant *bijou* that can be imagined. In the pit there are to be two hundred stalls and two hundred ordinary seats; and the two tiers will be divided into about sixty boxes. How Mr. Gye will contrive to squeeze his immense establishment into this little place, and get up his operas with their accustomed splendour, it is difficult to conceive. As to anything like remuneration, it is out of the question; but it is Mr. Gye's object, doubtless, to keep his magnificent company together, looking to what he may be able to accomplish in another year.

MR. and MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT are about to make an extensive tour in the provinces, which will occupy the whole of April. Herr Ernst, the celebrated violinist, has arrived in London, and is to accompany them on this tour.

FRANCHOMME, the famous Parisian violoncellist, is coming to London, for the first matinee of the Musical Union. He will be heard only on that occasion, as he returns to Paris immediately afterwards.

AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE an operatic season will be commenced on Monday, by Mr. J. H. Tully, with "Il Trovatore;" and a new musical afterpiece, called "A Legend of Love."

SOCIÉTÉ UNIVERSELLE, PARIS.—A medal of honour has been given to Major Sir Warwick Tonkin, one of the Presidents of this Society, for his ingenious and scientific method for facilitating the study of music and harmony.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

SALISBURY gave us a rare augury for the coming season, and not only introduced us to very strong fields of two-year-olds, among which Hurdle (sold by Lord Exeter to Mr. Gully) and Arsenal each lowered the tricolor on its own ground, but showed us that little Saucebox is likely to support his high Doncaster character over Queen's Plate and Cup courses. The ensuing week will bring out the studs in earnest. Coventry has its flat-race meeting on Monday, followed by steeplechases, over the best course for seeing that we possess, on Tuesday; and then the racing men will move onwards to discuss a very ample list at Northampton, on Wednesday and Thursday. Catterick-bridge has also a very well-filled list for Monday and Tuesday; and Hoepodar, who has been busy trying Lord Zetland's young Voltiger, will probably commence his season with his old friend "Job," at 8st. 11lb., in the Craven Handicap, which they won last year at 8st. 7lb. The other races of the week are Newhall, near Sheffield, on Monday, and the Hoo on Saturday; while the steeplechase men will find some amusement at Lavenham on Tuesday, at Henley-on-Arden on Wednesday, at Manchester on Saturday. Fly-by-Night is well reported of, and once more in the ascendant, both for the Derby and Two Thousand Guineas, while Wentworth is tottering, and Bird-in-Hand healthy. Sir Peter Laurie has gone to the stud. Neville has, we believe, been bought in for 800 gs.; and it is quite decided that Ratanplan is to race no more, but keep Newminster company at Tickhill Castle, close by the scene of his last contested victory. He was a marvel of endurance in his way, but the mare "Ironside," who last week walked 130 miles in 24h. 5m. consecutively, fairly makes him hide his head. The recent rain will work wonders for scent, which has been anything but first rate throughout the entire season, that is now so rapidly drawing to a close. Mr. Richard Sutton's hounds met for the last time on Saturday, and the eighty couples are advertised for sale by private contract. We hear that if no private purchaser is found they will be sold on April 4th. It is finally arranged that Mr. A. Thompson will continue the mastership of the Bicester Hounds, and that the Durham County Pack will be managed by a committee. The Cumbrians are also bestirring themselves, and have resolved to discontinue their Carlisle Harriers, and once more have a subscription pack of foxhounds in the county. They have, therefore, made an application to Wilfred Lawson, Esq., to convert his present private pack of foxhounds into a subscription one; and we have every reason to hope that the "Royal Inglewood Forest Hunt," which has now been discontinued for some fifteen years, will once more resume the position it held under Major Colomb and Mr. Hasell. The Eden, which intersects the county, and winds its rocky way past some of its finest covers, is a sad bar to riding, and the covers generally are very large; but still there are some parts of the county—for instance, if a fox can be got to break from the Coombs away to the fells—as fine as a man need wish to ride over. The Badsworth are having a capital season, and killed three dog-foxes (one of them with only three legs) one day last week; and the Heythrop did the same by a leach they found in the shades of Wychwood Forest. There have been some odd fox incidents this season; and the South Wold had one last week, when they ran a fox round and round a chalk-pit, until an adventurous Lubin seized it by the brush, and saved it for another day. Lord Granby is, we regret to say, still suffering from his severe hunting accident; and Mr. Crawford has also had a very severe fall, which at one time seemed likely to prove fatal.

The Oxford and Cambridge never had a greater boat match than that of last Saturday, but the victorious "Sky-blues" did not seem to muster in such force on the steamers (which were as usual nearly all beaten off by their pace) as their "Waterloo Blue" opponents. Weight always seems to tell, as the Oxford was the heaviest crew when they last won; and now Cambridge, which scaled an 11st. 7lb. average to the 10st. 12lb. of Oxford, just pulled through by half a length. Cambridge made its desperate "Chiney rush" at the Crab Tree, and although Oxford came again close at the finish, with a pluck which was perfectly heroic, it could never quite get up. It was a desperate race of alternate leads throughout, and perhaps the finest continued specimen of science and gameness that we ever saw. The Oxford men were thoroughly satisfied, as they

did not at all expect to win. Their style was decidedly the best, and our only wonder is that the Cambridge men, with their short quick stroke, can ever be got to "stay" over so long a course. On Easter Monday the Nautilus Club row their four-oared races, open to all, for silver goblets; and all Newcastle will line the banks of the Tyne to see Henry Clasper and Taylor contend for £50 a side. Coursing is nearly ended, and Biggar (open) on Tuesday, &c., Limerick (open) on Wednesday and Thursday, and one or two smaller meetings in Shropshire, are the only "remnants" in the trial lists of the coursing judges.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. H.—1. The exchanges you mention were probably made to gain some slight advantage in position, and not from any belief in the superiority of a Knight over a Bishop. To such a player a very small superiority of situation is generally sufficient to decide the game. 2. You will find a scale of the relative value of the chess-men in the "Chess-Players' Handbook."

FEIGINS.—You may obtain the new Paris Chess Magazine, *La Révérence*, through any foreign bookseller; and no amateur should be without it.

A TRAVELLER.—The Contest you speak of in Paris is between the celebrated players M. St. Amant (who for many years has been out of the Chess circle) and M. de Rivière, the editor of *La Révérence*. In this match M. St. Amant engages to give the odds of the Pawn and move in each game. The first game has been scored by M. de Rivière.

H. W., Newcastle.—It shall be examined and reported on shortly.

LEWIS A., Portsea.—A King cannot be castled while he is in check.

F. H., Llanwrco, C. A. B., Lordet, Omega, Ernest.—Problem No. 627 admits, unfortunately, of two solutions.

J. G. CASIR.—The moves given are, of course, the best moves, or the Problem would be worthless.

D. J. JAFFE.—For an explanation of the Chess Notation adopted in this country, see the Treatise mentioned above in the notice to "H. H."

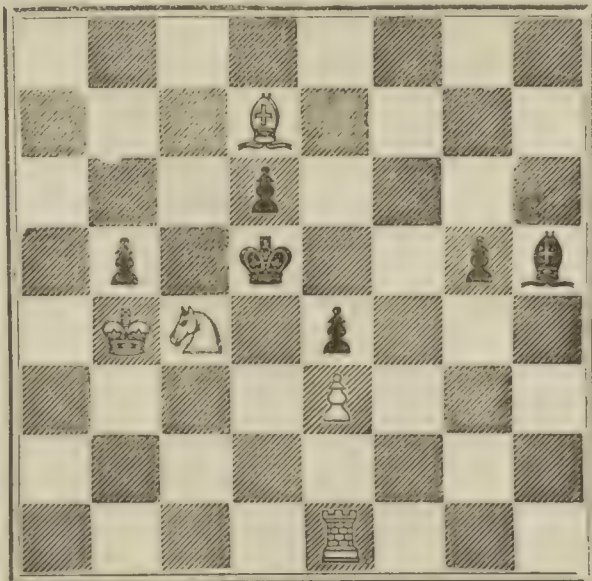
J. L. O'S.—1. A reply by letter has been forwarded. 2. In the Evans' Gambit, published in our number for February 16, owing to an imperfect copy having reached us, Black's 15th and 16th moves were transposed, and the note (c) should read, "Threatening to win the queen."

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 629, by Argus, Stuker, Vee la, J. B. of Manchester, Sigma, Melutis, J. G. Cash, Llanwrco, Pinesse, H. P. J., Exeter; Munroe, Rev. T. S., Barnstaple; Gurth, Hermione, T. T. N., R. T., Fouthport; F. H., Montreal; Miranda, Osesophoros, B. A., Cantab, W., Boston, A. German, Miles, H. L., Omega, Artilleryman, F. R. S., Lynx, Odipus, A. Sapper and Miner, J. S. L., D., Aldershot, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 631.

By Mr. W. F. GREENE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CONTINUATION OF THE GAMES BY CONSULTATION AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS-CLUB.

Game played by Messrs. STAUNTON and BARNES against Messrs. LÖWENTHAL and OWEN.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE. (Messrs. S. and B.)	BLACK. (Messrs. L. and O.)	WHITE. (Messrs. S. and B.)	BLACK. (Messrs. L. and O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. K R to Q B 2nd	Kt takes B
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	27. K R takes Kt	P to Q Kt 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	28. K R to Q 2nd	Q R to K sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 4th (a)	29. P takes P	Q R takes P
5. K B to Q Kt 5th	P takes K P	30. Q to K R 4th (b)	P to K Kt 4th
6. P takes B	P takes Kt	31. Q to K Kt 4th	K to K Kt 2nd (c)
7. Q takes P (b)	K Kt to K 2nd	32. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
8. B to Q Kt 2nd	Castles	33. K to R 2nd (m)	K to Kt 3rd
9. P to Q B 3rd (c)	Q B to K 3rd	34. K to R 3rd	Q to K B 4th
10. Castles	P to K B 4th	35. P to Q 5th	K R to K 7th
11. Q to K 2nd	Q to Q 4th (d)	36. P to Q 6th	R takes B
12. P to Q 4th	P takes P	37. P to K R 5th (ch)	K to B 3rd
13. P takes P	K R to K B 3rd (e)	38. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
14. K R to Q sq (f)	K R to K Kt 3rd	39. K takes R	P takes P
15. P to K B 3rd	Q R to Q sq	40. R takes P (n)	R to K 3rd
16. Kt to Q R 3rd	P to K B 5th	41. R to Q 5th (ch)	R to K 4th
17. K R to Q 2nd	Q to K R 4th (g)	42. R to Q 8th	R to K 3rd
18. K B to Q 3rd	K R to K R 3rd	43. P to Q 4th	K to B 3rd
19. P to K R 3rd	K Kt to K B 4th (h)	44. K to Kt 4th	R to K 7th
20. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K 6th	45. R to K B 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
21. B takes B (ch)	K R takes B	46. R to Q Kt 8th	Rtks K Kt P (ch)
22. Kt to Q B 2nd	Q to Q 4th	47. K to B 5th	P to K Kt 5th
23. Kt takes Kt	K R takes Kt	48. R to Q Kt 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
24. Q to K B 2nd	Kt to K 4th	49. K takes K B P	P takes P
25. Q R to Q sq	Kt to Q B 5th (i)	50. K takes P	R to K Kt 4th
		51. R takes P	R takes K R P

And after a few more moves the Game was resigned by agreement as a drawn battle.

(a) This defence is little known and requires to be met with great caution, or the attacking party comes off, as in the present case, with an inferiority of position.

(b) From want of knowledge of the peculiar defence adopted by their opponents, White do not play the best move now, which is to take the Kt with their Bishop, checking.

(c) This masks their Q Bishop, and on that account is objectionable; but it was necessary, to prevent the adversaries playing the Q Kt to Q 5th.

(d) A faulty move, as White's rejoinder shows.

(e) Had they taken the Pawn with Kt it would obviously have cost them a Piece.

(f) Inconsiderate. Having regarded the attack, White should have kept it tenaciously.

(g) Instead of this merely defensive step, they had boldly played out their Kt, they must have won the exchange, we believe, at least. For example:—

14. Q Kt to Q B 3rd Rt takes Q P, or * 16. B takes Kt B takes Kt

15. Kt takes Q Kt takes Q (ch) 17. B takes R, &c. B takes R, &c.

*14. Q to Q sq 16. Kt takes B or Kt And then, as before, B takes R, &c.

15. P to Q 5th B or R takes P

(g) Q Kt to K 4th looks promising, but is not really so good as the move made, because in reply White might move their King to K 4th, avoiding all the threatened peril.

(h) Black has undoubtedly a fine attacking game at this moment, but they fail to make the most of it.

(i) Kt takes K B P (ch) looked tempting, but would have been impudent.

(k) We have grave doubts as to the wisdom of this move.

(l) Better certainly to have thrown forward the Q B P, and, if White took it, to have retaken with the Queen, threatening a ruinous check by discovery.

(m) King to Bishop's 2nd was objectionable on account of Black answering with Q to Q Kt 4th.

(n) Once more White's star is in the ascendant. They have fairly outfought all the difficulties entailed upon them by a vicious opening; and from this point, with due time for deliberation (which the lateness of hour forbade), they must, in our opinion, have made sure of victory.

PRESENT SCORE.

Mr. S. and ally, 4; Mr. L. and ally, 1; Drawn, 2.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 977.—By Herr RIES, of Stuttgart.

White: K at K B 7th, Q at K 5th, Rs at K R 6th and Q Kt 8th, B at Q Kt sq, Kt at K B 6th.

Black: K at K R sq, Q at Q R 8th, Rs at K R 8th and Q R sq, B at K Kt 7th, Kts at K R 2nd and K B sq, Ps at K Kt 3rd and K B 7th.

White to play and mate in five moves.

No. 978.—By J. B., of Bridport.

White: K at K B 6th, B at Q R 5th, Kts at Q 6th and Q Kt 4th, P at Q B 5th.

Black: K at Q 2nd, B at K sq, Ps at K B 2nd and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 979.—An idea from one of Mr. Grimshaw's Problems, by Q. R., of Sunderland.

White: K at Q Kt sq, R at Q B 6th, R at K B 2nd, Kt at K B 3rd; Ps at K R 3rd, K 2nd and 6th, Q 2nd, and Q B 5th.

Black: K at Q 4th sq, B at Q R 8th; Ps at K R 4th and 5th, K B 4th and 5th, K 2nd, and Q Kt 7th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.—Passion-week is devoted to entertainments; and the theatres, deprived of the power of performing dramas, resort to other attractions. Actors still like to be acting, and unwillingly rest from their labours during the season of sacred contemplation. Performances analogous to the dramatic, and exhibited on a public stage—such as Mr. Love's and Mr. Woodin's—continue, however, to be exhibited; and the diligent actor feels himself in an anomalous position, from which he seeks to be relieved. Mr. Emery, for one, appears to have determined on making occupation where he could not find it, and accordingly engaged Drury-lane Theatre for a personal semi-dramatic display, consisting of pieces so constructed that all the characters could be played by himself. On Monday he thus appeared in a new comic entertainment, called a "Tale of a Train," in which he represented seven individuals, all arriving at a railway station, the scene of which occupies the stage. Several of these characters were amusing, particularly the two brothers *Maggies*, with their confused notions and memories, and a *Widow Whapstraw*, still romantic enough to make a second runaway match, and bound for Gretna. This piece was followed by a series of tableaux which were remarkably well executed, Mr. Emery serving for the hero of several great historical pictures. Among these was Oliver Cromwell by the Body of Charles I.; as also Napoleon Crossing the Alps, at Fontainebleau, and at St. Helena. The resemblance of the actor to the portrait was very remarkable. The performances concluded with a piece by O. U. Dyce, Esq., called "Balaclava Bay;" but, from defective rehearsal and fatigue, Mr. Emery was not able to do himself justice, and apologised to the audience for his defective representation, promising a more complete one on the ensuing evening. The house was very numerously attended.

OTHER theatres have been similarly occupied. At the PRINCESS' Mr. Adams has appeared with his annual Orerry; at the ADELPHI Picco produced marvels from his whistle; and at SADLER'S WELLS Miss Emma Stanley exhibited her "Seven Ages." Mr. Woodin's and Mr. Love's entertainments proceeded in their usual course, and have been well attended.

THE principal Easter novelty at ASTLEY'S will be a Steeplechase, which the characteristic resources of the theatre will enable the proprietor to represent with a host of vivid attractions.

INTERIOR OF THE REDAN.—In our journal of last week we omitted to state that the Illustration of the Interior of the Redan was copied from the photograph in Mr. Kilburn's Crimean Exhibition.

THE RENTERS OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—The renters or annuitants of Covent-Garden Theatre met on Saturday last to consider the condition of their property. Mr. Surnam, solicitor, attended on behalf of the proprietors, and gave an explanation. The present shareholders, renters, or annuitants represent the original shareholders, who were entitled to £25 a year each for the whole term of the lease, and also to free admissions transferable once a year. In 1832 the proprietors agreed to take £12 10s. a year instead of £25, and since then the annuities had been regularly paid. The rent of the theatre was £1585 a year. The other charges on the theatre were for taxes, salaries of firemen, salary of Mr. Robinson, and miscellaneous expenses; and the whole of the charges added together amounted to £5000 yearly. Mr. Surnam stated that he had informed the Duke of Bedford's agent that the proprietors were not in a position to rebuild the theatre. Another conversation ensued, in the course of which it was suggested that Mr. Gye had received £8000 from an insurance company, in addition to the sums received from Mr. Anderson, and the concert, and that they should direct their attention to that point. It was then resolved, on the motion of Mr. Sharpe, that a committee should be appointed to investigate the affairs of the theatre. The 125 annuitant shares are held by 110 persons, including the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Dartmouth, the executors of the Duchess of St. Albans, and the Marquis of Salisbury. The agreement with Mr. Gye was for a period of ten years, from the 1st October, 1853, at a rent of £6500 for the first three years, and £7000 for the remainder of the term. The theatre was not insured, because the payment of the large sum that would be required for premium was deemed impossible.

THE FIRE-SPIRIT:

SUGGESTED BY THE DESTRUCTION OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Hurrah! hurrah! for the Carnival,
The jest and the laughter—the masque and the ball!
Light-hearted revellers, merry men all,
Hurrah! hurrah! for your Carnival!

Holding your orgies from midnight to noon,
Shaming with riot the glimpse of the moon,
Scaring the day till the sun stands aloof,
Profaning the anthem that rolls to the roof!

Hurrah! hurrah! for the Carnival,
The glare and the glitter—the masque and the ball.
Sport-loving rioters, merry men all,
Hurrah! hurrah! for your Carnival!

I will fling ye a brand that shall dazzle with light
The bounding boards ye have trodden to-night;
Ye have juggled, and mimicked, and played out your rôle.
Ye shall dance by my torchlight to wind up the whole.

Hurrah! hurrah! for the Carnival,
The music and mummery—the masque and the ball!
Rant-loving revellers, merry men all,
Hurrah! hurrah! for your Carnival!

Ho! ho! Tramp, tramp go the hurrying feet—
Hark,—hark to the rush in the crowded street!
But wilder, and fiercer, and madder the rout
Shall resound through these walls ere my flames be crushed out
Hurrah! hurrah! for the Carnival,
The rushing and crushing—the masque and the ball.
Storm-loving rioters, merry men all,
Hurrah! hurrah! for your Carnival!

Fled—fled are the harpers, and hushed is their tuning,
And trampled the women, all shrieking and swooning;
Amid crackling and crashing more loud grows the roar—
Ho! leap to the portal and batter the door.

Hurrah! hurrah! for the Carnival,
The gnashing and wailing—the masque and the ball!
Self-loving revellers, merry men all,
Hurrah! hurrah! for your Carnival!

Look up! the blue ether still bends over all,
Yet the wreaths of my smoke may ere long be your pall:
To show ye—degraded!—one glimpse of the sky
Mid your palsy of horror, my flames leap on high.

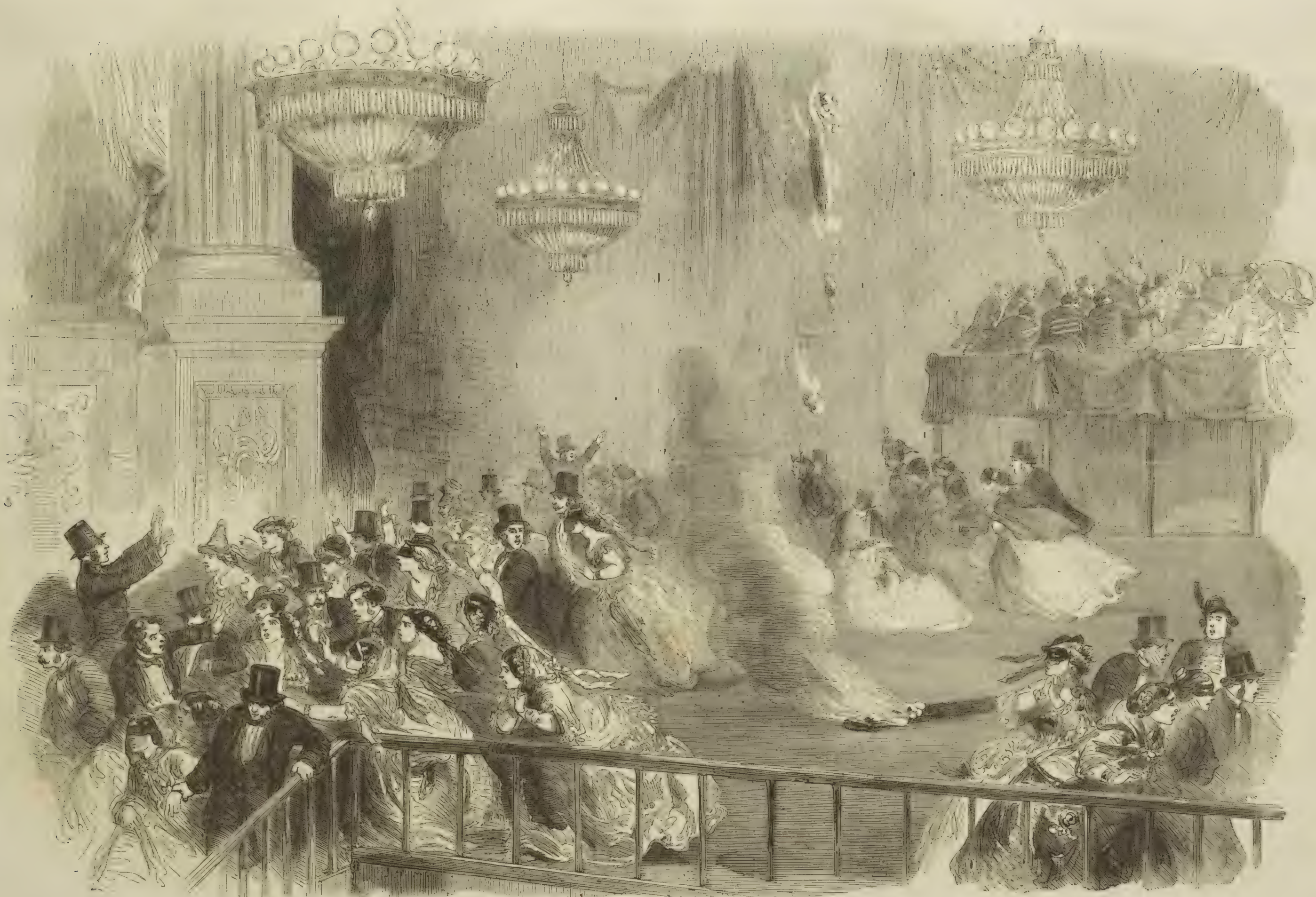
Hurrah! hurrah! for the Carnival,
The groaning and writhing—the masque and the ball!
Sin-loving rioters, merry men all,
Hurrah! hurrah! for your Carnival!

Hence! Away in your folly, go scathless and free;
They are purer than childhood that gambol with me:
Speed away like the wind from the flash of my ire,
Nor venture to bathe in my fountain of fire.

Hurrah! hurrah! for the Carnival,
The seething and burning—the masque and the ball!
Show-loving revellers, merry men all,
Hurrah! hurrah! for your Carnival!

The black night is ended; the pure dawn shall rise
With a flush on its brow, and rebuke in its eyes;
While yon flame-blasted walls where my corpse-lights still dance,
Shall stand covered in shame 'neath the Fire-Spirit's glance

Hurrah! hurrah! for the Carnival,
The wreck and the ruin—the masque and the ball!
Stone-hearted rioters, merry-men all,
Hurrah! hurrah! for your Carnival!—E. L. HERVEY.



THE BURNING OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—FLIGHT OF THE MASQUERADERS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE DULWICH COLLEGE CHARITY MEETING AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

DULWICH COLLEGE CHARITY.—THE MEETING AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

WE referred last week to this interesting meeting, and now present an Engraving of some of the celebrities who attended Mr. Webster's invitation to memorialise the Charity Commissioners on behalf of the theatrical profession. The statement made by Mr. Charles Dickens, the chairman on the occasion, proves that the poor player has a strong claim upon the munificent bequest of his wealthy predecessor, Edward Alleyn; and we cannot believe that the modest request set forth in the resolutions given in our last impression can meet with opposition or rejection.

After a few introductory sentences, Mr. Dickens proceeded to say:—

"Our object is to look closely into the history of the founder of Dulwich College, and in particular to ascertain whether he had any peculiar and close associations with the stage. His name was Edward Alleyn—and he lived in the days of a rather remarkable man, who, although he died a commoner, and never even belonged to any recognised profession, did the state some service—one William Shakspeare. His mother was the wife of an actor. He was bred himself to the stage. His brother engaged in theatrical pursuits and speculations. He married the daughter of the wife of an actor, who was herself an actress. He was himself a famous actor, and a great and prosperous

theatrical manager. He was the manager of the Rose and afterwards of the Fortune Theatre, and had a large share, supposed to have been purchased from Shakspeare himself, in the Blackfriars Theatre. He was also one of the two appointed masters of the King's Games. Besides inheriting considerable property, he acquired by the actor's art and the manager's enterprise a great deal of money, retiring from the stage before he was fifty years old; and, being already lord of the manor of Dulwich, he founded there a college for the maintenance and support of one master, one warden, four fellows, six old men, six old women, and twelve boys, to be educated in good literature. To this College, after its completion, he himself retired, and there, wearing its habit, and conducting himself in observance of



SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "THE EVIL GENIUS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

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DECLARATION OF BONUS.
ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE
 OFFICE, London, January, 1886.
 The Governors and Directors have to announce to the holders of
 15s. Policies effected on the estate of Blackwell's

Life Policies entered on the system of Participation in Profits adopted by the Corporation in December 1844, that a Second Sepennial Bonus has been declared in respect of the surplus realised on that account. Such Bonus attaches to all Policies effected subsequently to 1841 for the whole term of life, on the participating scale of premium—which were subsisting up to the close of the 31st day of December, 1855, and on which three or more annual Premiums

The following Table shows the amount of Reversionary Bonus added to British Policies of fourteen years' standing, for the sum of £1000 each:—

Age when Assured.	Addition made in 1848.	Further Addition in 1863.	Total Addition.	Per Cent per Annum on the Sum Assured.	Per Cent on the Premium paid.
20.	£ 120	£ 118	£ 238	1.12	1.00

39	105	112	214	1.53	59.3
35	106	115	221	1.58	54.3
40	113	121	234	1.67	50.5
45	111	128	249	1.78	45.2
50	135	140	275	1.96	43.0
55	149	154	303	2.16	39.9
60	166	174	340	2.43	37.2

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The future divisions of Profit will take place every Five Years.
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JOHN A. HIGHAM, Actuary and Secretary.



LAUNCH OF THREE IRON SCREW STEAM-VESSELS, AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—(SEE PAGE 302.)

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

SECOND NOTICE.

The present Exhibition at the British Institution may be divided into two classes—one a very small class, the other a very large one. The small class comprehends some twenty artists who have either already sold the pictures they exhibit at good prices to purchasers of taste, or who rely on the intrinsic value of the works they contribute and the market value of their names for the sale of what they send at the printed prices to be seen in the Catalogue. The other class consists of artists somewhat out of favour with the dealers—artists perhaps a little too prolific—artists whose works are somewhat of a drug, whose pictures stick to easels and walls, and won't go off, and therefore must be changed; and of that struggling class of young men eager for reputation, who court distinction, who gain or defy criticism, and who acquire patrons, or do without them. Many a young man has risen into reputation through that pleasant Exhibition the British Institution—many a young man has added to his present comforts through it, and many an old artist has sensibly increased (by the opportunities it affords) the little funded property he has acquired, with a prudence not too common, we fear, among artists.

We resume this week our criticisms, purposely restricting our observations to the pictures we engrave.

These pictures are five in number, viz. :—

- "Severe Weather," by G. R. Ansdell.
- "Little Gretchen," by H. Le Jeune.
- "A Scene suggested by the Death of Pompey," by T. Danby.
- "From Our Own Correspondent," by W. Hemsley.
- "Lynmouth, North Devon," by J. Holland.

Mr. Ansdell supplies that place in the annual Exhibition of the Institution which Sir Edwin Landseer was wont to fill. He is to Landseer what Lover, in song-writing, is to Moore;—or, as some suggest, what, in the same winning art, Robert Burns is to Allan Ramsay. There can be no doubt that Mr. Ansdell has acquired much of that art which makes him so deservedly popular from a careful study of the works of Sir Edwin Landseer. There can be as little doubt that, without the advantage of such a predecessor, he would have been a great painter, for he looks on Nature for himself, and studies her with an observant eye and a careful hand. Could Morland have had the advantages of Landseer and Ansdell, he would have been a greater painter than even his many admirers so ardently assume he is.



LITTLE GRETCHEN.—PAINTED BY H. LE JEUNE.

Artists, collectors, and dealers occasionally differ with respect to the superior excellence of those joint pictures in which Mr. Ansdell works with Mr. Creswick, or of those in which he courts renewed public approbation by his own hand alone. There is, no doubt, an extra enchantment of distance and a poetic freshness in the landscapes which Mr. Creswick contributes to their joint efforts; so is there, on the other hand, an additional advantage in the animal life (from its size and

importance) in those pictures which Mr. Ansdell paints without the avowed assistance of his friend. When Mr. Ansdell aids Mr. Creswick, animal life is lost a little in poetic landscape; when Mr. Creswick calls in Mr. Ansdell to his assistance, poetic landscape is lost a little in animal life. Horses, and asses, and cows, and deer, and dogs, give way to trees, and streams, and hedgerows, and pools, and village stiles, and church spires, and picturesque mills; so, on the other hand, do Early English spires and picturesque village stiles give way to well-trained dogs and the rest of the brute creation already enumerated. Without pretending to decide on so-much-canvassed a question, we will express the pleasure we feel in continuing to observe that Mr. Ansdell and Mr. Creswick sometimes paint together, and that sometimes they paint alone.

In the picture of "Severe Weather," Mr. Ansdell's masterpiece in the present Exhibition (and engraved in our present number), he has not called in or required the assistance of Mr. Creswick. Very fine and truthful it is. The shepherd and his dogs are equally cowering from the cold, bitter, biting blast that blows so pinchingly on the stones which serve (but indifferently) to protect them from a Scottish north-east wind. Very life-like is the entire scene. True to Highland characteristics and Highland nature. As true to the Highlands as Mr. Macaulay's marvellous description of the Pass of Glencoe in the recently-published volumes of his History. Mr. Ansdell's "Severe Weather" reminds us of a picture by Gainsborough, representing a shepherd boy sheltering himself from a pelting storm. He is behind a hedge, looking up poetically and imploringly, as it were, to the heavens to protect him from so raging a tempest. The picture itself we have never seen (we have inquired after it in vain); but in the noble engraving of it by Richard Earlom (the engraver of Claude's "Liber Veritatis") the poetic shepherd boy is put on the wrong side of the hedge. The rain is blowing most bitterly upon him. The mistake was, no doubt, made by the engraver, who neglected to reverse the picture. Gainsborough, a Suffolk lad, with a fine eye for nature, would scarcely have committed so grave a mistake.

Our second Engraving from the Institution—"Little Gretchen," by Le Jeune—is one of those happy elaborations that will entitle it to be ranked with some of the best cabinet specimens of the Dutch school. Ex-

(Continued on page 312.)



"A SCENE SUGGESTED BY THE DEATH OF POMPEY."—PAINTED BY T. DANBY.

ART REFORM.—No. III.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY, ITS DESIDERATA AND DEFICIENCIES.

BEFORE we break ground on this interesting subject we cannot avoid expression of our regret at the dispersion of the great and unequalled collection of Charles I.; and that a Monarch with so high a sense of beauty should have so deplorably mistaken the depth in which liberty, personal, religious, and municipal, was rooted in the Saxon race. This grave, splendid, and ill-fated Prince lived just at the period when the great school was coming to a close,—when naturalness and individuality of character and expression were still conjoined with the ideal, and before the embodiment of beauty had in the latter part of the *seicento* been diffused into a rapid generalisation. He lived in the century that followed Raphael and Michael Angelo—in the generation that followed the eclectic revival by the Carracci, and his reign was contemporary with the schools of Bologna and Antwerp during the period of the greatest activity of Guido, of Domenichino, of Rubens, and of Vandyke; all these four great artists having died within about a year of the commencement of the civil wars with which the golden age of British art patronage on the grand scale may be said to terminate.*

To the productions of these truly great men succeeded the pleasing works of the Marattas, Cignanis, and Dolces; followed in turn by the soulless academical erudition and mechanical skill of the Menges and Battonis. But, when the latter conveyed his pallet to Louis David by a testamentary disposition a new era was at hand, and from the school of this classico-republican dates the glorious revival of art by modern France. From his frigid and unalluring, but chaste and severely conscientious, style and tuition arose a Gerard, a Girodet Trioson, an Isabey, a Gros, a Leopold Robert, and an Ingres; while Guerin, his imitator, and in some respects his rival, had for pupils a Gericault, a Paul de la Roche, an Ary Scheffer, and a Eugene Delacroix. It is, therefore, with some regret, but with no envious feeling, that we remember our brilliant commencement, and note the superiority of our neighbours in the acquisition of the works of the great masters for public exhibition and in modern productions, belonging to the highest walks of art, notwithstanding the confessed superiority of our pecuniary resources.†

But individuals in England have done wonders. The school of Reynolds and his contemporaries, and his beautiful literary compositions, elevated English taste from the slough into which it had fallen in the middle of the eighteenth century, and then came the revolutions of the Continent, with the dispersion of its private collections, at a period when our own wealth was flowing in from the discoveries in mechanical industry, from the monopoly of the commerce of the world during the French war, and the consequent rapid rise in the value of land and in the revenues of the classes having leisure to cultivate the arts.

In all the countries that, since the French Revolution of 1789, have abolished the law of primogeniture, it has become almost impossible to secure collections remaining in the family from generation to generation; family portraits are, of course, excepted in the compulsory division that often takes place. For instance, in the late interesting exhibition of pictures from the private collections in Belgium, for the charity of St. Vincent de Paul, the chief gems were not gallery pictures, but some wonderful portraits by Rubens and other artists, which had never gone out of the possession of the families. With the exception, therefore, of about a score of highest class gallery pictures in half a dozen public galleries which never were or could be in the market, we believe that there are now as many good pictures in England as in all the rest of Europe.

But our public collection, in extent and variety, leaves much to be desired. With regard to its establishment we may say better late than never; and with the original Government grant of £60,000 for the Angerstein pictures, and the bequests and presentations of the Rev. Mr. Holwell Carr, Sir George Beaumont, Lords Farnborough, Northwick, and other munificent individuals, we have one of the choicest and most charming collections in Europe. We are promised an historical arrangement, and we have full confidence in this being done in an efficient manner, and with a skilful juxtaposition of tones under the accomplished direction of Sir Charles Eastlake. We are also promised a new edifice which can accommodate the additions desired by persons who wish to see the collection acquire a comprehensive and encyclical character so as to include at least one fair specimen of every considerable master. Even now so crowded is the space disposable, that many interesting pictures are put so high out of sight, or shoved so sharply into the corners, that a direct view, or one within a natural and pleasant compass of the eyeball, is impossible.

The present edifice having been generally disapproved from the first, and finally condemned, we content ourselves with indicating on æsthetic grounds the peculiar cause of its failure as a piece of street architecture. We do not quarrel with the cardinal conception—that of a colonnade echoed faintly towards the wings—or, if you will, faint colonnades converging to a central climax—a principle that has been often carried out with success: it is in the composition or putting together that the architect has failed so miserably. To us the chief eyesore is not the much-bequizzed pepper-boxes, but the violation of the first rule of beauty in architecture, which is, that the eye should at once perceive the relation of parts of a façade to the whole. The great space of dead wall between the colonnades so diffuses the original conception that the result is chaotic. Even if some enchanter were to cut thick slices out of the intervening spaces and relate the colonnades contiguously and intelligibly to each other, we should still be puzzled to say whether the Venetian magnificence of Pall-mall, or the sumptuous interiors of the Louvre present the more disagreeable contrast to the ill-favoured baldness of the architecture of our National Gallery, without as well as within.

The Gallery in its present state is rich in pictures of the Venetian school; in Guido's (school of Bologna), and in the Italianised

Frenchmen of the seventeenth century—Claude, Poussin, and Duguet; and contains many valuable and interesting specimens of the schools of Spain and the Netherlands. In a succeeding article we will point out in detail what is requisite to give it a more comprehensive and encyclical character—not in a spirit of mere idle dilettanteism, but from the conviction that no public exhibition is so universally instructive as a comprehensive picture gallery—none that gives more profound lessons to the historian and the philosopher. For instance, the science of race is to the politician and the physiologist the great science of this epoch; but few have the opportunities to acquaint themselves by travel with the fitness or unfitness of national character for political institutions; few can read the various literatures of Europe in their original language; few can compare the fervid, impassioned, subjective Dante with Shakspeare—the greatest master of objective literary power. But in a picture gallery we see at once the contrast between the genius of the North and the genius of the South. When we look into the works of the early German artists, with their erudition, their ingenuity, their persevering observation of Nature, their literal manner of translating her, and their Shakspearean juxtaposition of the sublime and vulgar, and compare them with the earlier and middle Italians, we see that they differ not only in the degree but in the nature of their genius. That fire divine that in the glowing South idealises form, and systematically rejects the grotesque, however true, to the letter of nature, was not from the mere adventitious circumstance of Italy being the land of the discovery and exhumation of the antique, as superficial fine art scribblers have been telling us these two centuries, but from the Francias, Raphaels, and Garofalos being made of the stuff from which the antique was itself produced.

But, without going into recondite speculations which can interest only the few, there is surely in the Picture Gallery enough of the obviously pleasing and instructive to interest the great mass of the general public. In our next we shall proceed with the schools in detail.

ST. JAMES'S-PARK.

THE "right of way" through St. James's-park and its beautiful inclosure has been for many a generation the subject of active controversy between the Royal Lords of the soil and the metropolitan public. Up to a very recent period the great point of dispute turned upon the question whether the lieges had any title to traverse, or even to enter, the demesne for any purpose or in any direction. Their presence there at all times was considered merely permissive. They were supposed to visit those sacred precincts at the special invitation of the reigning Sovereign, who could confer, enlarge, or withdraw the privilege of access or transit at his good pleasure. Almost the first mention which gossiping Pepys makes of the Park—where he afterwards so often lounged with curious mind, distracted between the hydraulic operations going on in the centre, and conversations proceeding between the King and "Miss Nellie" at its northern border—refers to the impermeability of the enclosure. At that time a canal, or wet ditch, divided the Whitehall Tilt-yard, which is now the Horse Guards' parade, from the central inclosure of the Park; and his journal records how the park-keepers "basted" certain wretches who carried trespassing citizens across the aforesaid ditch. Since then the privilege of entrance, first at one gate, and then at another—first to one class of pedestrians, then to all—has been conceded and enjoyed so long that it has become a matter of prescription. It is nearly a century since Walpole made his famous estimate of the probable cost ("only three crowns!") attending the Royal scheme for inclosing the Park, and converting it into pleasure-gardens for the palace. Yet the privilege of entrance and exit is even still surrounded with certain formalities, and granted with such restrictions, as prove that after all it is derived from Royal favour, not of public right.

Within a comparatively recent period the gate was barred to servants in livery, and even to soldiers in uniform. Persons in working attire or carrying burdens are still denied entrance at the discretion of the gatekeepers, who have sometimes turned away studious members of our own craft, merely because they were conveying home a few just-purchased volumes under their arms. Dogs, also—to say nothing of children—must obtain a permit from the janitors before they can be allowed to enter the domain of green turf and tame water-fowl.

Yet, in justice to the Sovereigns, it must be confessed that the ground which for so many generations they treated as their own property was really acquired, planted, improved, and beautified by themselves. The history of St. James's park presents little more than a constant series of Royal purchases and patronage up to within a very few years ago. About three centuries since the site consisted of fields belonging to the hospital, where, from a very early period, the piety of "certain citizens" had provided an asylum for "fourteen poor sisters, maidens, who were leprous." In addition there was latterly provision made for eight brethren, who assisted in the performance of Divine service. In the year 1532, or thereabouts, King Henry VIII., coveting the locality, exchanged the estate for some land at Chertisham, in Suffolk. He had not then reached the climax of confiscation in his reformatory dealings with ecclesiastical properties. The poor diseased inmates of the hospital were then dismissed and provided for by small pensions. When possession was thus obtained and the ground cleared, the old hospital was pulled down, and a big edifice, the nucleus of the present palace, but for a long while called only the St. James's Manor-house, erected in its place, after designs which Holbein is said to have furnished. The adjacent fields were at the same time inclosed into a park. Thus, for the first time, was St. James's-park created and became a Royal pleasure and demesne. Neither in outline nor surface contour did the new Park present much resemblance to its modern condition. A huge slice of the present enclosure, on the west, until long afterwards constituted the Tilt-yard and other appurtenances to the Whitehall Palace. In other directions the Park stretched considerably beyond its present boundaries, including much ground in Piccadilly, and the site subsequently converted into the celebrated Mulberry-garden, and now forming part of the private ground belonging to Buckingham Palace. The surface of the soil also, at this time, was irregular and hillocky, interspersed with a rough growth of underwood and trees, where herds of Royal deer were nurtured, and occasionally hunted. There were several lakes and pools of water in the hollows; one of which, called Rosamond's-pond, was long considered an eligible spot for sentimental suicides. By the immediate successors of Henry VIII. the Park was much improved in many respects. But, of all our Kings, the name of Charles II. will be chiefly connected with St. James's-park. Practically he did more for its improvement and embellishment than any other. He levelled the surface, planted avenues of trees, turned the series of ponds into a handsome canal (all but the Rosamond's-pond), substituted broad gravel walks for the former paths, formed a decoy for ducks at one end, and inclosed a space in the interior for ornamental gardens. Before his time the area presented nothing but an open green park. Personally, also, his Majesty haunted the place, continually making it the scene of daily promenades, of playing at the paille-maille, and of love-talk with Nell Gwyn over her garden wall.

During the next century and a half there were few changes of importance effected within the Park, although many transformations took place around it. In 1826 and two following years a more picturesque outline was given to the canal; and the grounds within the inclosure were remodelled and planted out. The Park then assumed its present aspect; the only subsequent alterations comprising some trifling retrenchment of the inclosure opposite Mr. Blane's new façade of Buckingham Palace—which, insignificant as it was, gave occasion for some vicious remonstrances in Parliament at the time.

But the world outside had undergone most miraculous changes during this period. London had embraced St. James's-park in its ample folds. The thin fringe of mansions along Piccadilly formed the earliest deposit of buildings, which finally increased by successive strata of squares and streets, until the mass stretched two or three miles in breadth towards the north. On the west Grosvenor-place arose—and then arose a new city behind it; and this, expanding southwards, in course of time met Westminster, expanding westward; and between them filled up the whole space between the Park and the Thames, and along the banks of the river right up to Chelsea, and further than that

With new populations growing up on every side, the right of way across the Park assumed a far more important character than heretofore. Nevertheless, the privilege of transit remained—and still remains in law merely permissive. The Crown is absolute landlord and owner in fee simple; and if the subject enjoys access it is solely under favour of the Sovereign. The dates at which different gateways and entrances were opened are set forth in the "Curiosities of London." In Charles II.'s time it appears that the northern boundary of Pall-mall was ill-defined, and coaches passed along it until his Majesty, finding the dust inconvenient while playing at his favourite game, diverted the vehicular traffic into a new street bearing a similar name, limiting the Park route to pedestrians. On the opposite side, during his reign, lived Storey, keeper of the Royal aviaries in the Park, who bequeathed his name to a gate opened at that point, and still called Storey's-gate. Dutch William, in 1699, opened the entrance from Spring-gardens, and made it free to the public. The gateway leading into Queen-square, which adjoined Milton's old house in Petty France, was opened at a much later epoch, namely, in 1770, when Rosamond's pond was filled up. Down to 1828 the carriage-road skirting the Birdcage-walk and debouching by Buckingham-gate was practicable only by members of the Royal family and the Duke of St. Albans as Hereditary Grand Falconer. The routes along the Mall and up Constitution-hill, though less jealously guarded, are even still reserved for a privileged few.

Recent changes in the management of the Crown properties have been accompanied by no alteration in the legal tenure or technical control over the Royal parks. The Board of Woods and Forests is intrusted with certain administrative functions, and the House of Commons is asked for an annual vote for maintenance; but the Crown is still owner of the property; and its selected officer, the Ranger, continues to exercise a paramount and indisputable authority over the demesne. At various recent interviews with deputations, Sir B. Hall has confessed his official inability even to "divert a pathway" without instruction from the Crown; and has drawn a somewhat indiscreet contrast between the "Royal parks" ancient proprietorship and the "People's parks"—such as the Regent's or Victoria—whose establishment was solely due to Parliamentary patriotism and public money. At present, no doubt, both are equally maintained in decent order at the public expense; but the practical control of the public purse-keepers, the House of Commons, over the two descriptions of property is very different.

Just now the "right-of-way question" presents itself under an inverted aspect. The public are interested not in establishing their title to enter and traverse the Park, but to prevent the quiet and repose of their pleasant garden being disturbed by the rush and throng of general traffic. This calamity has been threatened under the same authority which heretofore asserted its title to forbid entrance altogether at any point to a Royal domain. The Chief Commissioner of Woods, &c., repudiates all responsibility in the matter except that of a mere executive functionary. He has been ordered, as he stated the other day, to prepare plans for a road and bridge across the inclosure and ornamental park, leading in a direct line from Queen-square to the end of Pall-mall. These plans he has prepared, as in duty bound; but knew nothing further about them. Their future history rested not in his department. The Home Secretary, when subsequently appealed to, also passed on the responsibility: his department had nothing to do with the scheme. But Sir George Grey held out this consolation to the public, that not a sod could be turned or pile driven in execution of the project without applying to Parliament for leave and money—either or both of which of which the representatives of the public might think proper to withhold. This security would be valid enough, if we did not know the circumstances under which the Miscellaneous Estimates are generally carried through Committee. At a late hour, with a scanty attendance of members, and eased over any casual obstruction by a glib "explanation" from some well-primed under secretary, the most questionable votes are affirmed Session after Session. If the vote, as in this case, involves only a small outlay, so as not to alarm Mr. Williams, and can be represented as an actual surrender of aristocratic privilege to public convenience, by so much the more likely is it to pass without demur.

Yet the real damage which the accomplishment of this design would inflict on the public is indisputable. The whole area of the Park is only 87 acres, and that of the secluded portion little more than half that extent. If bisected by a road, the severed moieties would be deprived of all value as a place of public recreation. Between the noise, the whirl, and dust accompanying the stream of vehicles, the danger to children, and the disturbance of everybody, the proposed thoroughfare would utterly destroy the unity, and obliterate the beauties, of St. James's-park. And the ostensible motive is so slight. From end to end in a straight line the inclosed area measures barely 600 yards. Literally, it is hardly so long as the Exhibition Building of 1851. If the route were thrown open around the western skirt of the railing, the distance to be traversed by vehicles would not, at the utmost, be lengthened more than half a mile. By this brief extension of the journey to be accomplished, when Piccadilly, or rather Westminster, wishes to visit Piccadilly, the only real people's gardens accessible to the London public, will be saved from destruction.

The chief difficulty lies in the anomalous condition under which the Royal estates are now administered. When the first Monarch of the Hanoverian dynasty spent his first day in Buckingham House—he had an opportunity of discovering this perplexing inconsistency. "I was shown," said George I., "in the morning, a park and lake, which I was told were mine. In the course of the day a brace of carp were brought to me by the ranger, and I was told that I must pay five guineas to my own servants for my own fish caught in my own canal." The public seem in like manner perplexed by the various propositions for treating the property which in their turn they had believed to be "their own." At the last moment, however, and after London had suffered anxiety and Sir Benjamin Hall fallen into unpopularity for many months—as it now turns out quite gratuitously—the enigma was referred to that Constitutional (Edipus, a Parliamentary Committee. The report from this tribunal was presented on Friday week, and quite sets our mind at rest respecting the safety of St. James's-park. The plan which the Chief Commissioner of Woods was "instructed to perform" is summarily rejected, together with some other rival schemes; and the mode in which the Committee recommended the accomplishment of the desired object—viz., reader communication between Pall-mall and Piccadilly—comprises the following changes:—1. A carriage entrance at Marlborough House and roadway, thence along the north side of the Mall, nearly to the end, whence it diverges southward in front of the Palace to Buckingham-gate. 2. A roadway from the bottom of Waterloo-place across the Parade-ground to Storey's-gate—involving, of course, the removal of the York Column and steps, and the artificial mounds whereon they stand. 3. A carriage entrance to the Park from Trafalgar-square. And 4. The Committee suggest that a light foot-bridge thrown across the ornamental water about its centre would be very useful to pedestrians to or from Westminster, and unobjectionable to every one else.

The items of this scheme are obviously independent of one another. Parliament may accede to all or reject any of them. It remains but to add that for the execution of roadway and entrance No. 1 about £25,000 will be wanted, and £30,000 for No. 2, including the estimated cost of rebuilding the Duke of York's column elsewhere.

THE MONEY-ORDER OFFICE IN THE CRIMEA.—During the first four weeks that money-orders have been issued in the Crimea, more than £7000 have been transmitted to England. But for the facility afforded by the Post-office, there can be no doubt that by far the larger part of this considerable sum would have been squandered here in vicious indulgence, instead of contributing to the comfort of many a humble home. Credit is certainly due to the Post-office officials in the East and in England, by whom, as I understand, the innovation was first proposed, with the certainty of its occasioning them much additional labour and responsibility. One can but regret that the plan was not adopted at the commencement of the war, for it assuredly would have greatly diminished drunkenness, and have had a beneficial effect upon the army. It is to be observed that hitherto the demand for orders has progressively increased, and as yet shows no symptoms of slackening. £7000 in four weeks is at the rate of £90,000 a year; and, as the money received is paid to the Commissariat it would have been so much less to remit from England for the wants of the army, and the greater part of it would have been rescued from the sutlers and Greek vendors of abominable spirits, who, up to a month ago, have benefited by the soldiers' superfluous cash.—Letter from the Camp, Feb 29.

CIVILISATION AND DEPOPULATION.—The Hawaiian nation, which, seventy years ago, was estimated variously at from 200,000 to 400,000, now only counts 72,000, a decrease within this period of at least two-thirds. Vast tracts of land do not harbour a human soul; fertile kalo lands, once under cultivation, are left to the rule of grass and weeds. The island of Kauai, remarkable for the productiveness of its soil and capable of sustaining a population of at least 100,000, contains only 6000. It is not to cruel and devastating wars that we have to attribute this unparalleled falling off in so short a time. The wars of Kamehameha I., however energetically they were carried on, cannot in the remotest degree be compared, so far as waste of life is concerned, with those of modern civilised nations. And it is after those wars, moreover, after the blessings of civilisation were transferred hither, that the blight falls most mercilessly on this doomed people. The cause of the evil is an internal one, not caused, but increased, by external influences. Its investigation resolves itself naturally into these two questions—the scarcity of births and the frequency of deaths.—Polynesian.

* Rubens, ob. May 3, 1640; Domenichino, ob. April 15, 1641; Vandyke, ob. Dec. 9, 1641; Guido, ob. Aug. 18, 1642.

† We are now speaking of the nineteenth century, and not of the present crisis, when every spare sovereign should be devoted to the great objects, political and military, which we have in hand.

THE FRENCH HOSPITALS IN THE EAST.—About 10,000 patients are said to be at present in these hospitals, among whom one-fifth have typhus fever. Of course, in the absence of official information, I could not venture on numbers about the deaths, but they must be very high, if one may judge by the number of coffins which are daily brought up on mules from Galata, and from various other signs. Thus, in riding the other day over the plateau near Malak, I passed near one of the graveyards where some sappers were working at a row of graves, seventeen in number, on one spot. The medical men do their duty in this fearful trial, but theirs is uphill work. Most of the sick come down from the Crimea in such a weakened state that they cannot resist the influence of the epidemic. General Storks has offered us every assistance which he could give, either in medical men or stores, but his offer was not accepted.—*Letter from Constantinople, March 3.*



SEVERE WEATHER. —PAINTED BY R. ANSDELL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION



THE MONK.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. LAKE PRICE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

"THE MONK." BY MR. LAKE PRICE

AMONGST the many admirable pictures that figure prominently on the walls of the Photographic Society's Exhibition none have commanded more surprise and admiration than the studies of Mr. Lake Price. By them photography has taken an immense stride in the direction in which its future must find most room for development, namely—the artistic. Without in the least disparaging other works executed with aims similar to those which have inspired the productions of Mr. Price, we may venture to say that his form a distinct and marked feature of the Exhibition. Distinguished by careful study, happy choice of subject, and, for the most

part, by judicious treatment, we recognise a desire on the part of the artist not only to make photography a valuable auxiliary to art, but to raise it to the rank of a fine art itself. In this respect his productions claim more than ordinary attention. In a former number of this journal we have spoken of his works in general terms; we have now to particularise one of the most remarkable, "The Monk" (No. 150). The title sufficiently indicates the subject, who is in a devotional attitude. The pose is admirable, the accessories are complete: it reminds us of the productions of the Spanish school, particularly of Zurbaran. There is the same breadth and striking chiaroscuro that distinguish the productions of that master; while, from the nature of the subject, the absence of colour is not felt. The texture of the materials of

the drapery, the hands, the accessories, a skull and crucifix, are rendered with most wonderful fidelity.

There are some ardent imaginations who discover in photography a powerful rival to painting. Such views are, to say the least, intemperate and unsound. Photography will be found a most valuable auxiliary to painting; but rival it can never be. There can be no rivalry between the arts: each has its chosen material, its special means of accomplishing its aims without in any degree encroaching upon the limits assigned to others. If among the arts any one has cause to view with apprehension the progress photography is making, it is the art of engraving; but the rivalry, even in this field, must necessarily be exceedingly limited. Engraving is limited to the copying of pictures: except in etchings, it is never

original. Photography goes direct to Nature, of which it gives us a mirror-like transcript, and in this respect possesses an immeasurable superiority over engraving, which is but a translation of a translation, similar to those which, until very recently, we obtained from German authors through a French medium.

Coming first in the season, photography is calculated to exercise a most wholesome influence upon public taste in art. Free from the meretricious attractions of colour, it educates the eye in form, and in this speciality must gradually exercise a wholesome influence upon art generally. It will, however, lead to a necessity for more patient study on the part of artists, especially from those who now seek to hide their ignorance of drawing, perspective, and chiaroscuro under a veil of gaudy colouring. At the recent Exposition of the Beaux Arts in Paris many of the productions of our artists excited smiles of derision, from the ignorance of drawing displayed, no less than by other vital defects.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTIES. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The New York newspapers received by the *Atlantic*, of which we announced the arrival in part of our last week's impression, was chiefly occupied with the correspondence between the United States and English Governments on the enlistment difficulty and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, presented to the Senate by the President on the 28th ult. Upon the enlistment question the correspondence consists of twenty-two letters and documents, and fills thirteen columns of small type in the New York Journals. The despatch from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan, December 28th, is, of itself, upwards of six columns in length. After showing how "the law and rights" of the United States have been infringed by British subjects, in carrying out the scheme of recruitment in New York and elsewhere, Mr. Marcy complains that our Government did not make sufficient amends:—

When the President presented the case to the consideration of her Majesty's Government, with the assurance that he had such information on the subject as compelled him to believe that British officers, in eminent stations, were implicated in a scheme which had resulted in an infringement of the rights of the United States, and a violation of their law, and asked for some satisfaction for the wrong, he certainly did not expect that the conduct of these officers would be justified upon principles which impair the sovereignty of the United States as an independent nation, and by an interpretation of their law which makes it entirely ineffective for the purposes intended. Some satisfaction for the injury was confidently expected. But nothing that can be regarded in that light has been offered, and this Government is compelled, in vindication of its rights and laws, to take a course which it sincerely hoped her Majesty's Government would have rendered unnecessary.

Her Majesty's Minister to this Government (Mr. Crampton) has taken a conspicuous part in organising and executing the scheme of constructing the British army within the United States. Were it possible, with due regard to the evidence and disclosures in the case, to assign him a subordinate part in that scheme, even that would not allow the President to change the course which he is obliged, under the circumstances, to pursue towards him. Any participation in the project, as it has been disclosed, in raising recruits in this country for the British service was incompatible with his official relations to this Government. His connection with that affair has rendered him an unacceptable representative of her Majesty near this Government, and you are directed by the President to ask her Majesty's Government to recall him.

Mr. Rowcroft, the British Consul at Cincinnati; Mr. Matthew, British Consul at Philadelphia; and Mr. Barclay, British Consul at New York, are also placed under the same condemnation—Mr. Buchanan being directed to ask for their removal for a similar offence.

The correspondence on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty does not reach so great a length. The first letter is from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy, bearing date Nov. 25, in which Mr. Buchanan says that in the course of a conversation which he had with Lord Clarendon he stated to him that the most serious difficulties between the two Governments might arise out of the Central American question. Lord Clarendon replied that when two Governments disagreed about the construction of a treaty the best and most natural mode was to refer the question to a third Power. At an early period of the negotiations Lord Clarendon made the suggestion, but Mr. Buchanan jocularly replied that the Emperor of Russia was the only one sufficiently independent to act as an umpire in the case, and England had gone to war against him. Another letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Massey, dated Nov. 28, after giving a conversation similar to the above, adds, "I urged on Lord Clarendon as strongly as I could reasons which I thought ought to induce the British Government to relinquish the Bay Islands to Honduras." Lord Clarendon replied that these islands are not of the least value to Great Britain, and that the only question was whether the national honour did not forbid this course. Mr. Buchanan, in a further letter to Mr. Marcy, dated Nov. 9th, says:—"I had an interview yesterday with Lord Clarendon by appointment. He said the best method to settle the question is by arbitration. I replied that there was nothing to arbitrate. He said the true construction of the treaty was a proper subject for arbitration." Then came the statement of Lord Clarendon on the 31st of January, in which he led the House of Peers to understand that the offer of arbitration made by him was still under consideration by the United States Government. On that point Mr. Buchanan gives the following explanation to Mr. Marcy, in a letter dated February 8, 1856:—

On Wednesday last, the 6th inst, I had an interview with Lord Clarendon at the Foreign Office. I told him I desired to ascertain whether the statement he made in the House of Lords on the evening of Thursday, the 31st ult., that the British Government had made to the American Government an offer, which has been recently renewed, to arbitrate concerning the Central American question, was founded on what had passed between him and myself in conversation, or whether he had instructed Mr. Crampton to make to you in writing a formal proposal to arbitrate. He replied that his statement was founded on different conversations, and that in these he had several times proposed to me the reference of these questions to arbitration, and he expressed the hope that I had communicated his propositions to my Government. I informed him I had faithfully reported to you all conversations we had held in reference to an arbitration; but I had not believed that what he said on these occasions amounted to such an offer as could be recognised by our Government as a foundation for pacific action on so grave a matter. I did not doubt you were of the same opinion, as I had never received a line from you on the subject. He observed that before holding these conversations with me he had consulted his Cabinet, and spoke their sentiments as well as his own. I remarked that this fact had now for the first time been communicated to me. If he had informed me of it at the time this would have given his conversation a more serious character, and caused it to make a deeper impression on my mind. He said he had thought as a matter of course that I would consider what he said to me had been said after consultation with his Cabinet. In reply, I observed I had thought that when one nation desired to propose to another the submission of an international dispute to arbitration, it was done by writing, and in due form. Such had been their own course when they proposed to arbitrate the Oregon question. Besides, the President might, if he thought proper, consult the Senate on the question; and what would be thought by that body if such propositions were presented there in the loose form of various conversations between him and myself, which, after all, I might, through mistake or inadvertence, not have reported correctly. He said, what he had done he considered a preliminary step; and if our Government had indicated any satisfaction with it they would have been prepared to proceed further, but from what I had said to him he did not think they had received much encouragement.

That Lord Clarendon had attached rather more importance to the offer of arbitration than Mr. Buchanan did is evident from the following passage in a letter to Mr. Crampton, dated Nov. 10:—

Mr. Buchanan having in course of conversation a few days ago, adverted to the impression that would be created in the United States by the non-settlement of the Central American question, I again assured him that England had no wish to extend her influence, or to obtain any territory, in that part of the world, and reminded him that, as the difference between their country and the United States turned solely upon the interpretation of the Treaty of 1850, I had offered, on the part of her Majesty's Government, to submit the case to the arbitration of a third Power, but that he had declined the offer. Her Majesty's Government, I said, would still abide by that offer; and I thought that would be the fairest and most amicable manner of arriving at a settlement of the question. Mr. Buchanan said he would make it known to his Government, and give instructions to communicate this despatch to Mr. Marcy.

It turns out that Mr. Crampton did not communicate this despatch to Mr. Marcy till after he had read the debate in the House of Lords. He then turned to the despatch received several months previously, and finds that he had overlooked the last paragraph of it, which instructed him to make known the proposal of arbitration to Mr. Marcy. Here the correspondence ends in a very unsatisfactory manner.

LITERATURE.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE WITH HIS BROTHER JOSEPH, SOME TIME KING OF SPAIN. Selected and translated, with Explanatory Notes, from the "Mémoires du Roi Joseph." Two vols. John Murray.

These letters embrace Napoleon's whole career, and their effect is to give us a portrait of him painted by himself. They have been for some years known in France; and our wonder is, that no translation of them should have appeared in this country till now. The memoirs of King Joseph touch the most important subjects in the destinies of the most extraordinary man who has figured in profane history since the coming of our Lord. A portion of these priceless memoirs, judiciously selected, is here rendered into English. We will dismiss the translation in two words, as our Allies say: it is pretty nearly as perfect a translation as can be, and we imagine Napoleon writing the mother-tongue of the people who brought his meteoric course to an end. But the version is secondary, or, rather, it is nothing;—the letters are the interest. Another equally subordinate consideration we will make haste to put aside; we mean the appearance and accoutrement of these two volumes. Nothing could be more excellent. They do credit to the publisher. The English editor and translator is anonymous; but, to judge by his notes, as well as by the general execution of his task, which is accomplished with admirable flow, facility, and judgment, Mr. Murray has found no vulgar or ill-prepared contributor to add this important and instructive book to the library with which he and his forerunners have enriched the public. He has taken pains to make the accessories worthy of the design. There are two octavo volumes, printed with evidently careful corrections in large clear type on good paper, bound in green, and emblazoned on the cover with the arms of Napoleon and an Emperor's crown.

We are glad of the time at which this work comes before the public. The state of Europe makes the profound lessons (as profound, in the way of example, where the writer would have hidden them from posterity, as they are in positive direct instruction, where he wishes, without reserve, to convey them) peculiarly opportune; while the appearance of Mr. Macaulay's long-promised continuation of English history gives us in all simultaneous publications a sort of virtual challenge accepted. Here it is not accepted in vain.

If William be English in his struggles, so were the Governments of the third and fourth Georges. If William were a remarkable man, Napoleon was much more so. If Louis XIV. excite interest by his audacity, his abilities, and his aims, how much more Napoleon! And if William were the coping-stone to the arch, the seal to the "fiat" of one insular revolution; Napoleon was no coping-stone, nor seal, but he was architect, and contriver, in changes of far greater magnitude—affecting all the nations of Europe, and probably every region of the habitable world. One difference there is—William has now his Tacitus in Mr. Macaulay; but, putting the Thiers aside, Napoleon comes before us in this publication as his own commentator. A mere annalist we did not want in his regard. Altogether, we have no hesitation in saying that, even in the presence of the monster publication of the day (we speak of separate and isolated works), this book may well hold its own. However, we do not, for a moment, wish to insinuate that the kind of qualities which give to Mr. Macaulay's production its main interest are to be looked for in such a collection of letters as we have here from Napoleon. The interest of these documents is not literary so much as political and business-like. Literature has two values: the one arising from the topics of which it is the repository, the other from the mere execution which the author lavishes upon the writing as writing. The first is incidental, as that of the casket; the other is artistic, as that of the workmanship of the casket. But it is hardly possible that any art could render the receptacle so precious as are a thousand objects which may be put in it. Now, the thoughts, opinions, designs, and plans of such a man as the first Napoleon in emergencies affecting the fate of the whole modern world, possess claims to attention and elements to reward it far more general and more profound than the mere finish which an author's genius may impart to a regular literary undertaking. As a practical lesson this last is useful only to the votaries of the same limited class-writers; to the rest of the world it is indeed a source of pleasure, but comparatively not a matter of serious importance. We deny not, indeed, the refining influence of such productions, nor do we deny that they are *per se* perennius. The delight they impart ensures their preservation.

Such is the difference between the qualities of action and those of art and literature. It is the necessity of mankind to pay immediate attention to ever-recurring pressures of business, competition, struggling—which if men neglect, woe to them. On the other hand, it is their inclination and their enjoyment to seize moments in which they beguile their fatigue, and bathe their exhausted energies, in the refreshments of intellectual recreation and improvement. These survive, for they have an inherent though less prominent character which suits all times alike, whenever any leisure can be found it. The torrent of affairs, meantime, sweeps by from cataract to cataract; and all feel that it is immeasurably more important, more urgent to be able to shoot the rapids in safety, than to pass the quieter intervals in the most refined enjoyments. It is for this reason that works like this collection of lessons from the views of a man who showed himself able to convulse the whole of human society, may, indeed, yield in refined attractiveness to the masterpiece of some great writer, but, nevertheless, belong to that class of books which it is of incalculable advantage to study, for the warnings they contain, and the insight they afford into the means by which men and nations are shaken from their spheres or controlled in their despite.

The letters are in chronological order, from the time when the Thermidorians having succeeded in upsetting the Reign of Terror,—the Constitution of Year Three (1795) led to the foundation of the Directorial Government, and afterwards to revolt of the sections, and Napoleon's real rise into importance—from that epoch, we say, the letters succeed each other in regular order of time, down to the 16th of June, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo. On that day, after writing the last of these letters to his brother, the Emperor defeated the Prussian army at Ligny; Soult announced the victory. After which the crushing disaster which followed, terminated the Emperor's share in the correspondence. Bertrand wrote to the ex-King to communicate the parley with the Captain of the *Bellerophon*, on the 16th of the following July.

Two more letters there are in the collection: one again from Bertrand to Joseph, September 16, 1821, describing with great emotion the last moments of the modern Alexander; and the other, in an appendix, dated from New York, and inclosing an account of his release from the prison of Strasbourg, and of the motives which had induced him to make the attempt ending in his incarceration. The inherent interest of this last letter is not very great; but, as the editor justly says, subsequent events and the present position of the writer make it a fitting conclusion for this admirable repository. The attempt was, of course, made by one who was then not the representative of the Napoleon house, and, therefore, not made in his own interest by Prince Louis. Joseph disapproved of the whole transaction; and the calculation which the aspiring Prince declares to have actuated him is highly remarkable, and, we think, highly characteristic also. He says that "even his death, he felt certain, would have advanced the cause of his family," and resuscitate their ascendancy in France. Truly, this is not impossible; the execution would have been a great shock to the memories and feelings of the nation. But, be the calculation wrong or right, there is a singular devotedness shown in making it the basis of such an undertaking. There is another point of interest in this document—that we learn from it that "Louis Napoleon" forgot not, in departing, the companions in misfortune whom he left behind to undergo their trial. He wrote secretly from Brest to Louis Philippe's Government, exonerating them from all blame, and taking the entire responsibility upon himself.

But it is with the correspondence of his marvellous predecessor on the throne that we are concerned at present. Having described the general character of this selection from it, we may take another occasion to examine some of its more salient peculiarities more in detail, and to illustrate them by samples. Perhaps, after all, there are few monuments of Napoleon's genius—and there is certainly no revelation of his moral feelings and guiding principles in the conduct of great political and military business—no such monument, we say, more calculated to enable the intelligent reader to understand intimately the workings of that extraordinary brain, and, while he lived, inscrutable heart. The sequence, moreover, of the epistolary dates gives the book the interest of regular narrative. Through all parts of Europe we trace him by this light, controlling, planning, acting; and the mighty spirit which most people judge by the outward signs of a career, we can here study in its inmost labours. Nothing escaped his pervading interference: from the rations of biscuit required by a detached corps, thousand of miles away, to the most enduring arrangements intended by him to remain in force for centuries; from the movements of a few opera dancers to those of immense armies; from the safe custody or watch and ward to be adopted by one of his new Kings in his sleeping apartment, to the condition of nations and the defence of empires.

LA NORMANDIE SOUTERRAINE; ou, Notices sur des Cimetières Romains et des Cimetières Français explorés en Normandie. Par M. l'Abbé COCHET, Inspecteur des Monuments Historiques de la Seine-Inférieure, &c. Second Edition. 8vo. Paris.

We have no hesitation in recommending this book to our readers in general as one of the most remarkable and valuable antiquarian publications of the day, distinguished equally by the novelty of the discoveries described in it, by the care with which the investigations were conducted, and by the learning and judgment with which the results have been brought before the public. The Abbé Cochet, whose name is well known to antiquaries on both sides the Channel, holds the responsible position, under the French Government, of Inspector of Historical Monuments in the Department of the Seine-Inférieure; and in that character money is placed at his disposal whenever any remarkable antiquities within his department want exploring or preserving. Alas! the Government of our country has not yet been able to discover that the antiquities of Old England deserve any such care. Fortunately, the department thus intrusted to the care of the Abbé Cochet is rich in ancient remains, and among those which deserved especial attention were numerous cemeteries of the Roman and Frankish period, most of which were unknown or had never been examined. As, during the last few years, these cemeteries became known, or at least generally, most frequently by accident, to the learned Inspector of Monuments, he immediately repaired to the spot, and, with the expenses defrayed by the Government, and the permission of the proprietors of the land, obtained without difficulty, he set the pick and the spade to work under his own eyes, and caused every grave he could trace to be opened—amounting in some cases to a hundred or to a hundred and fifty, or even in one case to as many as four hundred, interments. The quantity of articles thus collected, throwing new light on the manners and condition of the earlier inhabitants of the country, was very great, and the results were in every respect of the most satisfactory kind. These were published by the Abbé Cochet in the year 1854, in an octavo volume of great interest, which indeed was considered by the Académie des Inscriptions to possess so much merit and importance, that that learned body awarded to it one of its gold medals. This mark of just appreciation, joined with the interest generally excited by the publication, encouraged the Abbé Cochet to revise his work, and to enlarge it considerably with new remarks and the results of further explorations made in the interval during the two editions. It is this second edition, published in the course of the autumn of last year, which we now introduce to our readers as a rich treasury of information on all the subjects it embraces—subjects which have no less interest for the English than for the French antiquary.

The Abbé Cochet's book is divided into two parts, devoted severally to the monuments of the Roman and to those of the Frankish period. Roman cemeteries of considerable extent were found and explored at Cany, a little town in the valley of the Durdent; at Neuville-le-Pollet, near Dieppe; at the wood of Loges, near Etretat; at Fécamp; at Lillebonne, the ancient Julibona; and in some other localities. That of Lillebonne is especially remarkable for its sepulchral inscriptions. An interesting characteristic of one or two of the Roman cemeteries was the discovery of a quantity of remains of children under the age at which corpses were burnt before burial, according to an old custom of the Romans, which is poetically described by Juvenal:—

*Nature imperio geminus, cum funus adultæ
Virginis occurrat, vel terra claudatur inans
Et minor igne rogi.*

In some places there appeared to be a corner of the cemetery appropriated especially to the interment of unbaptised children. In most other respects, these Roman cemeteries present a uniformity of character with those found in other parts of the empire, and they confirm and illustrate the knowledge we already possess, rather than add much to our stores. Their interest, in fact, may perhaps be considered as being more local than general. Not so with the burial places of the Franks, the knowledge of which is comparatively new, and full of import for a people and a period with which we are otherwise very imperfectly acquainted.

Most of our readers are now aware that within a few years the cemeteries of our Saxon forefathers in this island have been identified, and that they have already furnished an extraordinary mass of materials illustrative of that of which we were previously almost ignorant—the condition and manners of the Anglo-Saxons of the fifth, sixth, and part of the seventh centuries. The contents of the Frankish graves answer exactly to those of our Anglo-Saxon graves, which they resemble very closely; and, singular enough, they had previously been overlooked by antiquaries to a greater degree in France even than in England. Their value arises from the extraordinary variety of articles found in them; for, instead of depositing with the dead a uniform series of articles, as the Romans did, the Franks and the Saxons, like the other branches of the German race, buried all sorts of implements—from the arms of the warrior and the personal ornaments of either sex, to articles of household furniture, implements of trade, curiosities (such as we should call chimney-piece ornaments), and even the dice of the gambler. The principle, no doubt, which led to this practice was founded on a belief that when the deceased rose from their graves they would possess all these things and find them serviceable on their entrance into the other world. However we may despise a superstition so gross, we cannot but congratulate ourselves on a custom which has handed down to us so many truthful memorials of ages which would otherwise be unknown. When we open these graves, we find the warrior fully dressed and fully armed, with various articles which he used while alive, even to the vessels out of which he ate and drank, and sometimes those which were used in preparing and serving his meals. The lady was buried in all her finery, with her scissors, bodkin, needles, pins, and other instruments of her work, as well as of her toilet, the keys of her coffers and her cupboards, her curiosities, and even her articles of amusement; sometimes even her purse and her money. The latter frequently consists of Roman coins; but, in some instances, as we find early Anglo-Saxon coins in the graves in this country, so in the Frankish graves are found the coins of the Merovingians. If other evidence were not conclusive, these would identify the people to whom the graves belonged. From this variety of articles we are enabled to form a notion of the costume and riches of the Frankish people, of their forms of life, of their domestic economy, and even of their intellectual development. We can, by comparison, identify and distinguish races. In fact, their value is so great, that we are only yet beginning to appreciate it.

The merit of the Abbé Cochet as a learned and careful investigator is generally acknowledged on both sides of the Channel. Yet, strange to say, there are persons in France—and persons who lay claim to superior archaeological knowledge—who appear not to understand them. M. Lenormant, an eminent antiquary himself, in a Report to the Académie des Inscriptions, affected to doubt the accuracy of the Abbé Cochet's appropriation of these cemeteries to the Franks, a doubt which was unworthy of that gentleman's reputation, because it showed that he had given an opinion without first making himself fully acquainted with the facts. It showed that he did not know what had been done in England with regard to the analogous antiquities of the Anglo-Saxons. Since the publication of the Abbé Cochet's book, a writer of far less reputation and character than M. Lenormant, M. Léon Fallue, has undertaken to prove that the worthy Abbé is entirely wrong; and that the sepulchres he had explored were not Frankish at all, but early Gallo-Roman. M. Fallue's paper, which was printed in the *Revue Archéologique*, is distinguished by much that may be considered spite and jealousy, as well as by an amount of archaeological ignorance which does no credit to the pages of the *Revue*. Entirely misunderstanding the real grounds for appropriating these articles to the Franks, and ignorant of their analogy with the similar articles found in the Anglo-Saxon and German cemeteries of the same age,—M. Fallue meets the overwhelming evidence of the Merovingian coins by an unworthy insinuation that the coins may have been surreptitiously insinuated into the graves by the Abbé Cochet himself, in order to support his opinion. But the accuracy of the Abbé's statements have been so well testified that they can admit of no doubt of this kind, and the paper of M. Fallue is really not worthy of consideration. Yet it has made a noise in France, although it has ended by being generally treated as it deserves.

The cemeteries of the Frankish period, explored by the Abbé Cochet, lie chiefly along the valley of the Eaulne, a wild and solitary district in modern times, but which was evidently well inhabited in the times of the Franks. The interments at Londinières, at Lucy, at Parfondval, at Envermeu, at Douvrend, at Etretat, and at other places in this valley and its neighbourhood, proved equally rich in remarkable antiquities, and make no little show in the Abbé's numerous plates.

We call attention to this volume because all English antiquaries and all who take an interest in Anglo-Saxon antiquities ought to possess it, for the light it throws on the early remains belonging to our own island, and because it is a cheap as well as a good book. We hope that it may soon reach a third edition, for it is well known that its author has continued his researches with great success since the publication of the second edition. We will only add that the Emperor has just marked his opinion of the Abbé Cochet's labours and learning by presenting him with the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

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THE ENTIRE STOCK of MESSRS. LE SUEUR of PARIS now SELLING at BAKER and CRISP'S.
 Fine French Cambric, 6s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. per dozen.
 Hemmed Starched Ditto, 12s. 6d. to 21s. per dozen.
 Extra Superior Ditto, 15s. half-dozen. Post-free.
 A large lot of Gentlemen's Dittos from 12s. per dozen.
 BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.
 N.B.—A large lot of French Lace Handkerchiefs, at 4s. 6d. each; worth 10s. 6d. Quite a novelty. Sent free for 2 extra stamps.

THE PARIS GLOVE WAREHOUSE. BAKER and CRISP have just received an immense importation of Spring and Summer Alpine Kid Gloves, Made by De La Fosse and Cie., of Paris.
 All at One Shilling per pair.
 Best Grenoble Ditto, 10s. 6d. half-dozen, post-free.
 The very best Paris Kid, 2s. 7/3d. per pair, or 14s. 9d. the half-dozen, post-free.
 Money returned if not approved.
 A Sample Pair of any of the above sent for two extra stamps.
 Address BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.

A NOVELTY in FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS. Every Lady's Christian Name worked by the Needle in the Corners of the Handkerchief, in beautiful Floriated Letters, and are the most unique specimens of Needlework ever produced.
 The price only 2s. 11/3d. each.
 Sent by return of Post for 35 stamps.
 Address BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. THE REAL ALPINE KID GLOVE TRADE. MESSRS. RUMBLE and OWEN, PANtheon HALL of COMMERCE, 77 and 78, Oxford-street.
 Messrs. R. and O., the only appointed Agents in England for the sale of Ladies' Gloves manufactured from the skins of the Alpine Kid, with the Registered Eugénie Latchet Chain, or the Bouton Nivé fastening attached, have received their first importation of Dr. Fixes or Fixed Drabs, with all the new colours for Spring, in every size, from 6 1/2 to 8 1/2. The price
 One Shilling per pair.
 No. 1. Super quality, the most durable Glove manufactured at any price—One Shilling and Sixpence per pair.
 N.B. Sample pairs forwarded for two extra stamps, with catalogue and list of the colours to be procured enclosed gratis.

A SUPERBLY FINISHED STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, GRATIS, forwarded postage-free, illustrating SEVEN ELEGANT FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, entirely novel in style, for the present season, viz.:—
 L'EMPERATRICE EMMELINE
 MARIE LA REINE
 LA BELLE LA FAVORITE EUGENIE
 Address for Engraving gratis, Postage-free, With Patterns, RUMBLE and OWEN, Pantheon Hall of Commerce, 77 and 78, Oxford-street.

GRACEFUL ROULEAUX BANDEAUX. HAIR FRIZZETTES of superior manufacture, with Instructions for Dressing, post free for 2s. 6d. in stamps, and colour of hair. HAIR CORONETS, in Plaits or Twists, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. Ribbon and Velvet Head-dresses, 2s. 6d. and upwards.—W. WALLER, Colfeur, 90, Great College-street, Camden New Town.

TO MILLINERS and DRAPERS.—SPENCE and BUCHANAN, 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard, announce their first delivery of FOREIGN BONNET SILKS, which includes every novelty that has yet appeared in the St. Etienne, Lyons, and Paris markets. Leading prices. In Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s., 4s. 6d., and 11s., direct of B. Drew and Co., 91, Blackman-street, Borough-London; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Newbery, 69, St. Paul's; or of any Chemist in the British empire.
 From J. C. W. LEVER, Esq., M.D., Physician, Accoucheur, Guy's Hospital, Fellow Royal Med. Chir. Society, &c., &c.
 "I cannot have the least hesitation in bearing my testimony to the great efficiency and value of your preparation of Cod-Liver Oil with Quinine. In many cases under my treatment it has acted nobly, and I have the greatest confidence in it."
 Gentlemen.—Having given a fair trial in the Diseases of Women and Children, to your preparation of Cod-Liver Oil and Quinine, I can bear testimony to its value in those various cases in which such combination is desirable. SAMUEL GRIFFITH, M.D.
 Physician, Accoucheur, &c., at St. Thomas's Hospital, and Med. Col. N.B. One 11s. or three 4s. 6d. Bottles sent FREE to all parts for stamps or money order.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL WITH QUININE (Quinine à l'Huile de Foie de Morue) combines the tonic and strengthening properties of Quinine with the well-known virtues of Pure Cod-Liver Oil. Many eminent medical men have testified to the efficacy of this PREPARED compound. In Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s., 4s. 6d., and 11s., direct of B. Drew and Co., 91, Blackman-street, Borough-London; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Newbery, 69, St. Paul's; or of any Chemist in the British empire.
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 Physician, Accoucheur, &c., at St. Thomas's Hospital, and Med. Col. N.B. One 11s. or three 4s. 6d. Bottles sent FREE to all parts for stamps or money order.

THE CLERICAL COAT, price 35s., to be worn either alone or over another coat, manufactured from the celebrated West-of-England Cloth, selected with great care, and specially dyed for clerical use.—FRANK SMITH and CO., Ecclesiastical Ware-rooms, 13, Southampton-street, Strand.

HAND ME DOWN A GUINEA CLOAK! DODDNEY'S New Shapes, Water (not Air) Proof, Melton, Tweeds, and Alpaca, 21s. each, new colours.—Doddney's Tailors to the Queen and Royal Family, 17, Old Bond-street, 25, Burlington-madec, 49, Lombard-street. Established 1784.

CITY JUVENILE DEPOT and LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING WAREHOUSE. Ladies' Night-dresses, work warranted, 6 for 13s. 6d. Ladies' Chemises, 6 for 8s. 6d. Ladies' Drawers, 6 for 8s. 6d. Long Cloth Slips, with handsome needlework, 4s. 11d. Higher class goods proportionately cheap, and the largest stock in London to select from. Ladies' Circular Cashmere Cloaks, lined silk, and richly braided, 51s. 6d. Infants' Cashmere Hoods, elegantly braided, 7s. 6d. Parva wove Stays, 3s. 11d. The new Corset, to fasten in front, 3s. 11d. An illustrated price-list free on application. Orders including a remittance promptly attended to.—W. H. TURNER, 67, 68, 69, and 70, Bishopsgate-street (corner of Union-street, London).

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, prescribed with confidence by the Faculty for its purity, speedily and uniformly effecting freedom from nauseous flavour, and marked superiority over every other variety.

EXTRACTS FROM SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
 DR. LETHBRIDGE.
 "The Oil corresponds in all its characters with that named 'Huile Brune' and is unquestionably the best in the market. I attribute it to Dr. De Jongh. From my investigations, I have no doubt of its being a pure and unadulterated article."

ARTHUR H. HASSALL, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
 "So great is my confidence in the article, that I usually prescribe it in preference to any other, in order to make sure of obtaining the remedy in its purest and best condition."

Sold by ANSAIR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London, Dr. De Jongh's sole British Consignees; in the Country by many respectable Chemists.
 Half-pints (10 ounces), 2s. 6d.; Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 9d.; Quarts (40 ounces), 8s. 10p. IMPROVED MEASURE.
 CAUTION.—Each bottle is sealed with a stamped metallic capsule, and bears beneath the pink outer wrapper a label with Dr. De Jongh's stamp and signature. All Oils offered as Dr. De Jongh's, or of the same kind, without such marks are fraudulent imitations.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 1, King William-street, City, London. Established by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. IV., cap. 51. Sir Henry Wilcock, K.B., Chairman; John Stewart, Esq., Deputy Chairman. The successful operations of this Society have enabled the Directors for the last twelve years to reduce the Premiums on Policies entitled to participate in profits by 40 per cent., which will be found a most liberal reduction if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits. Weekly Board day Thursday, at One o'clock. MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPRY, Sec.

COLLEGE for LADIES, Brixton, conducted by a Council of Professors. Day Students, 20 guineas; boarders, 40 guineas per annum, inclusive terms. Pian-forte, Mr. Charles W. Glover; the Harp, Mr. Chatterton. Harpist to her Majesty. Address the Lady Superintendent, Angel-terrace.

HOME.—A French LADY, highly connected, wife of an English Clergyman, residing in a handsome house, in a most healthy watering-place in France, would RECEIVE a LADY, or Sisters, either to finish to the highest point their education, or to afford them a cheerful home and society. Terms, £300. Address, Miss Messrs. Seely, 70, Hanover-street.

PRIVATE TUTOR in FRANCE.—A late Recr. of great experience and success as a Tutor, and in whose family French and German are habitually spoken (by natives), having been removed to a most advantageous position for his work, has TWO VACANCIES. Address, Continent, Messrs. Seely and Co., Hanover-street.

TO PARENTS or GUARDIANS.—The WIFE of a BENEFICENT CLERGYMAN, residing in a healthy situation in a rural parish wishes to undertake the CHARGE of TWO YOUNG CHILDREN—either orphans or the children of parents resident abroad. References given and required. Address N. W. X., Post-office, Worcester.

MODELLING in LEATHER.—See to what perfection this Art is brought by an inspection of the Specimens at the Bazaar Entrance, and at the Manufacture, 13, Soho-square. Plain Directions, by Rose Gilbert, forwarded for 13 stamps. Amateurs supplied with

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

(Continued from page 305.)

quisite in point of expression, and marvellous in point of execution, this is a picture which will materially add to Mr. Le Jeune's reputation. It is a cabinet picture, and was, of course, sold before it was sent. Really good things are soon picked up. What cabinet will contain so choice an example of existing English art?

Our third illustration—"A Scene, suggested by the Death of Pompey"—is from the prolific and poetic pencil of Mr. T. Danby. Truly poetic is it in many parts, and very careful in point of execution. Of the same high (nay, higher) quality is another picture by the same artist in the present Exhibition. We allude to No. 48, "A Part of the Lake of the Four Cantons, Switzerland." The absence of human life (even in the shape of a child an inch high) from so still, so striking a scene was a happy conception.

Our fourth illustration, "From Our Own Correspondent," is a picture suggested by the Crimean news, and by the far-famed "Chelsea Pensioners" of Wilkie, now at Apsley House. An old Peninsular veteran is seen eagerly listening (in spite of his deafness) to the thrilling news which is read to him of the battles of Inkerman and Balaclava. It is by Mr. W. Hemsley, and exhibits in very happy union the contrasts of age and youth. The veteran is evidently thinking, at the same time, of other battles in which he had his part, and seems secretly, with all his admiration for what he hears, to prefer some of his own hairbreadth escapes to those thrilling ones which he is hearing read to him. The accessories throughout are painstakingly rendered.

Our fifth illustration, an English Landscape, is by Mr. J. Holland. It is a view of "Lynmouth, North Devon," long a favourite locality with all who are in any way gifted with a sense of the beautiful in nature. That Mr. Holland is so gifted we have an undoubted illustration in the picture before us. May we say it?—we almost prefer this English landscape to some of those Venetian scenes which have made Mr. Holland so deservedly popular. He inherited a love of English landscape while he acquired his love for foreign landscapes, by a kind of artistic inoculation. Will he forgive us for such a criticism?

MR. ROGERS'S PICTURES.

We quote the following interesting information respecting Mr. Rogers's collection from the *Inverness Courier*:—"We are glad to observe that the National Gallery is to receive three of the late Samuel Rogers's collection of pictures. The Titan he considered the most valuable in his possession. It was formerly in the Orleans Gallery, and when that princely collection was broken up it was sold for four hundred guineas. Mr. Rogers, how-

ever, gave more than double that sum for it at Christie's, in 1828. The subject is Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene in the garden; and the popular name of the picture ("Noli me Tangere") is taken from

the action of the piece, and the words—"Touch me not, for I am not yet ascended to my Father." Barry said of this choice production of the great master, that it displayed a mellow and glorious union of history and landscape, the most complete that he had ever seen. The other two pictures bequeathed by the poet—a Giorgione and Guido—were purchased by him from West's collection, and are excellent specimens of those masters; that by Guido has often been engraved. But as Mr. Rogers's classic mansion abounded with interesting objects of art and antiquity, and as these are to be brought to the hammer, we hope the Trustees of the National Gallery will secure some of the most valuable—especially Reynolds's inimitable pictures, which are identified with the history and glory of British art. Many will recollect the pride with which the aged poet used to exhibit, and the eloquence with which he decanted on, those long-hoarded treasures. Each had its legend or story—some bit of Italian romance or scene of English life. The frames were supplied with hinges, so that each picture could be brought forward and adjusted to the proper degree of light for unfolding its hidden beauties; and the sunshine streaming in from the long garden, with its thick laurels, and from the Green Park, was always kept subdued to the requisite medium. This gave occasion to Sydney Smith's remark, when the shade was too powerful for the dinner party, that there was "nothing but darkness and gnashing of teeth." The fine old poet had looked so long on these pictures and had shown them to so many generations of admirers, that he applied to himself a touching remark which, in one of his notes to his poem of "Italy," he ascribes to a Dominican Father at Padua, who had a painting of the Last Supper in the refectory of his convent—"I have sat at my meals before the pictures for seven-and-fifty years; and such are the changes that have taken place among us—so many have come and gone in the time—that when I look upon the company there, silent as they are—I am sometimes inclined to think that we and not they are the shadows." With all Rogers's sarcasms and shortcomings—of which the papers are saying quite enough—we may affirm that he realised the beautiful lines with which he took leave of the public as a poet thirty-three years since—

Nature denied him much,
But gave him at his birth what most
he valued—
A passionate love for music, sculpture,
painting,
For poetry, the language of the gods,
For all things here, or grand or beau-
tiful—

A setting sun, a lake among the mountains,
The light of an ingenuous countenance;
And, what transcends them all, a noble action.



"FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT."—PAINTED BY W. HEMSLEY.



"LYNMOUTH, NORTH DEVON."—PAINTED BY J. HOLLAND.